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Established 1887

Thousands Injured, Homeless

320 Killed in U.S., 8 in Canada As Tornadoes Hit Huge Area



TWISTER—Funnel cloud moving through the western Cincinnati suburb of Saylor Park.

Panel Says Tax Case Is 'Closed,' Lauds Nixon's Vow to Pay \$465,000

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today said it had "closed" the case of President Richard M. Nixon's tax returns, marking the end of a long and contentious legal battle. The committee's report, which was passed by a 10-5 vote, stated that the President's tax returns for the years 1969 through 1972 were "closed" and that the President's obligation to pay the \$465,000 in back taxes and interest was "settled."

The report also praised the President's "voluntary" payment of the taxes, which was a significant departure from his previous stance of non-payment. The committee's report was a landmark decision, as it was the first time that the President's tax returns had been officially "closed" by a congressional committee.

Aaron Ties Ruth's Record

CINCINNATI, April 4 (UPI).—Henry Aaron of the Atlanta Braves tied Babe Ruth's major league career home run record today as he hit his 44th home run in the opening game of the 1974 baseball season. Both men are at the 714 mark.

Aaron's shot over the leftfield fence came on a three-ball, one-strike pitch by Jack Billingham of the Cincinnati Reds at Riverfront Stadium here.

Aaron, 40, is starting his 20th season in the major leagues. Ruth, who played most of his years in the majors with the New York Yankees, amassed his total in 22 seasons. Details on Page 12.

'Kalina Krasnaya' New Russian Film Is Causing Cultural, Cinematic Shocks

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, April 4 (UPI).—A realistic new movie with strong religious overtones and a gloomy, violent ending has caused a sensation in Moscow. The excitement is not surprising, since the film, "Kalina Krasnaya," is a Soviet cinematic masterpiece of the 1970s.

The movie depicts the life of a young woman, Kalina, who is a member of the Russian Orthodox Church. She is a beautiful, intelligent, and independent woman who is determined to live her life on her own terms. However, she is faced with a series of challenges, including a violent and oppressive society that is determined to control her every move.

The film is a powerful statement about the role of women in Soviet society and the importance of individual freedom. It is a masterpiece of Soviet cinema, and it is a film that is sure to leave a lasting impression on its audience.

Britain to Release Ulster Prisoners

LONDON, April 4 (Reuters).—Britain today announced a phased program of releasing prisoners held without trial in Northern Ireland and an overhaul of the province's police force to recruit more Catholic policemen.

The government also disclosed that it had sent a temporary reinforcement of 250 soldiers to Northern Ireland today, bringing the total British Army forces in Ulster to 15,750. It also said it would lift the ban on the Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force and the Sinn Féin, which represents the political arm of the Irish Republican Army.

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—The worst U.S. tornado disaster in 49 years left at least 320 dead and thousands injured or homeless today. There were also eight deaths in Canada.

President Nixon declared five states federal disaster areas.

"The destruction, the devastation is unbelievable," Vice-President Ford said after surveying damaged areas of Ohio from a plane.

The storms that struck late yesterday and early today hit 10 Southern and Midwestern states and Ontario. Whole communities were turned into piles of rubble; half the town of Xenia, Ohio, was wiped out; more than 30 buildings at the Army's Redstone Arsenal, near Huntsville, Ala., were destroyed or damaged.

Acting in response to pleas from state officials, Mr. Nixon declared Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee disaster areas, making them eligible for major federal aid.

Deputy Presidential Press Secretary Gerald Warren said, "It's quite likely there will be other disaster declarations later."

At the time the tornadoes were striking, there also was a mild earthquake in the Midwest, centered in Springfield, Ill., but there were no reports of injuries or major property damage.

The National Weather Service issued new tornado alerts for parts of nine states—Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia. But forecasters said the weather conditions later today were not the same as those that produced the swiftly moving storms.

"Just Unbelievable" Mr. Ford said with his tour: "I could see huge swaths out by the tornadoes and it is just unbelievable—you can see where the



DEVASTATED—Street in Xenia, Ohio, after tornado swept through the city Wednesday.

houses were reduced to matches." Officials in Kentucky reported 80 dead; Alabama reported 73; Indiana, 53; Tennessee, 54; Ohio, 34; Georgia, 15; Ontario, 8; North Carolina, 5; Michigan, 3; Illinois, 2; Virginia, 1, and West Virginia, 1.

Bill O'Brien, an insurance adjuster who visited Xenia, Ohio, said, "This is one of the worst tornadoes I have seen in my 18 years in the business." Officials in Xenia, where at least 27 persons died, said they could not even find a place for Mr. O'Brien to set up headquarters. "Most all of our buildings are down," the mayor explained.

Authorities moved slowly along debris-clogged roads, hunting for victims buried in the wreckage of homes and businesses. Power lines were knocked down; telephones were out; essential services cut off. State officials asked for federal aid.

The storms struck at homes, schools, businesses and churches. Central State University in Xenia was closed until further notice because of the storms; a Baptist minister in Jasper, Ala., died when a tornado struck the church as he was conducting a weekly prayer service.

The Tennessee Valley Authority said the utility suffered the worst damage in its 40-year history. "Even when we get power restored on our lines, there will still be a lot of damage and [cuts in] local power distribution systems," a spokesman said.

"We've got [cuts] on live or 10,500-volt lines," he said. "These lines are the backbone of our system. We've got all available crewmen and manpower out trying to make repairs, but we can't say when service will be restored."

Kentucky Gov. Wendell Ford declared the state a disaster area and, like several other governors, asked for federal help. "This is probably the most tragic day in

Kentucky history," the governor said.

Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, appealing to Mr. Nixon for federal funds, said his state suffered "extensive, devastating damage" from tornadoes that struck at least 16 counties. State police said 90 percent of the city of Huntsville was without power.

National Guardsmen were mobilized in Ohio and Indiana to prevent looting and to help in rescue work. The Red Cross said 800 disaster workers and nurses were on duty in storm-struck areas.

The tornadoes that hit Alabama also left at least 900 persons injured; more than 1,000 were hurt in Indiana; officials in Tennessee said that the number of injured was somewhere in the hundreds.

Worst Since 1925

The series of storms was the worst since March 18, 1925, when tornadoes cut through Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, killing 689 persons. In recent years, a tornado in the Midwest on April 11, 1965, left 271 dead.

Monticello, a town of 4,800 persons in northern Indiana, was among those suffering severe damage. The five-block downtown area surrounding the courthouse was practically demolished. There were eight confirmed dead.

The Bryan man, during plant was directly in the twister's path. About 140 persons were on the premises when the storm hit; at least one was killed; almost everyone else was injured.

"From the time the first window cracked it couldn't have lasted more than six or seven seconds," a woman said.

Merlin Fennell, a junior high school teacher, left home to visit his sister-in-law five minutes before the storm hit. When he returned, he found her dead.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



The veiled widow of Georges Pompidou, assisted by her son, Alain (left, face hidden), and daughter-in-law, leaving the church of St.-Louis-en-Île yesterday after the funeral services for the French President.

No Commons Statement U.K. Police Probe Land Deal Linked to an Aide of Wilson

LONDON, April 4 (UPI).—Scotland Yard police headquarters today ordered an official inquiry into the alleged forgery of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's signature on a document in a £1-million (£2.4 million) land deal.

But a promised statement to Parliament by Mr. Wilson on the incident, which has touched off a political furor in Britain, failed to materialize.

Conservative and Labor party members of Parliament continued to demand a statement after Mr. Wilson left the House of Commons chamber. Finally, Edward Short, leader of the House of Commons, said he would pass on the request.

77 Are Killed In Botswana Crash of DC-4

GABORONE, Botswana, April 4 (Reuters).—Seventy-seven persons, most of them Malawi miners, died today when a DC-4 aircraft crashed after takeoff from Francistown Airport, in northeast Botswana.

There were seven survivors among the 84 persons aboard the plane, which was carrying the miners home to Malawi from the South African goldfields.

The dead included 75 miners, the captain, and first officer of the aircraft.

Francistown police said there were indications that an engine caught fire during takeoff and that the pilot apparently tried to turn back to the airport to make an emergency landing.

Airport officials said that the aircraft disintegrated and most of the bodies of the victims were burned to ashes.

The four-engine, propeller-driven aircraft crashed into heavy bush on a farm about two miles from the airport.

One of the first persons on the scene, Dr. J.S. Mofe, told reporters: "It was really blazing away. All those who got out were thrown clear."

Two of the survivors were in serious condition, with third-degree burns. The others were in satisfactory condition.

The flight was part of a routine service operated by Wenzel Air Services on behalf of the South African Chamber of Mines recruiting organization.

Simple Service Held for Pompidou

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, April 4 (UPI).—Two leading contenders to succeed Georges Pompidou as president threw their hats into the ring today within hours of the private Paris funeral service for Mr. Pompidou and his burial in a small village cemetery.

The total lack of publicity surrounding the Ile-Saint-Louis requiem mass and the burial at Orville, 35 miles to the southwest, was in keeping with Mr. Pompidou's express orders. It was enforced by large numbers of police.

In the absence of any known political testament, Mr. Pompidou's potential successors lost little time making their candidates known.

Even before National Assembly speaker Edgar Faure finished reading his homage to the late President in Parliament this afternoon, former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas declared he was running.

And within minutes, Mr. Faure, a nominal Gaullist of Centrist convictions and 10 times a minister under the Fourth and Fifth Republics, followed suit.

His apparent aim was to rally disident Gaullists, Centrists in and out of the ruling coalition and even right-wing Socialists to his banner, which in the past has meant many things to many men.

Five fringe contenders formally entered the arena today: right-winger Gaullist Christian Fouchet, rightists Jean-Marie Le Pen and Alain Bousquet, and extreme leftists Arlette Laguiller and Alain Krivine.

Lisbon Advises That 3 Marias Be Acquitted

LISBON, April 4 (UPI).—The state today recommended acquittal of three Portuguese writers and their publisher who are being tried on charges of producing a pornographic book, "New Portuguese Letters."

The recommendation was made in a brief statement after the formal reading of the charges against Maria Isabel Barreno, 34, Maria Velho da Costa, 35, Maria Teresa Horta, 35, and Rumeu de Melo. The women are known as the "Three Marias" and their trial has been a cause of protest among feminist movements.

Under Portuguese juridical procedure, Judge Acacio Lopes Cardoso need not follow the state's recommendation. But defense lawyers said they believe he will do so when the court reconvenes after Easter.

their own for fear of being outdistanced by Mr. Mitterrand.

In the French multi-party, runoff ballot politics, the best chance the Socialists have of winning the presidency is by proving to the country's anti-Communist Centrist voters before the first ballot that Mr. Mitterrand is his own boss. Then, Centrists would feel less guilty about voting for him on the runoff despite the Communist support.

Such uncertain waters were the intentions of Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the leader of the Gaullists' junior coalition partners, the right-of-center Independent Republicans.

Hated by the Gaullist party bosses who are backing Mr. Chaban-Delmas, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had it announced in mid-afternoon that he would make no statement until after the national day of mourning Saturday.

[The White House announced today that President Nixon will attend a memorial service in Paris for Mr. Pompidou on Saturday.]

Throng of Barons

In early evening, the Matignon Palace office of Prime Minister Pierre Messmer was thronged by leading Gaullists such as party secretary Alexandre Sanguinetti and three of the influential Gaullist "barons"—Mr. Chaban-Delmas, former Prime Minister Michel Debré and Equipment Minister Olivier Guichard.

The first round of the presidential elections is expected to be set April 28 by a cabinet session tomorrow presided by Senate President Alain Poher, the acting chief of state. The runoff vote, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'Grippe' Reports Hardly Questioned

Nature of Pompidou Illness Was Taboo for Journalists

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, April 4 (UPI)—Now that President Georges Pompidou is dead of multiple myeloma, his intimates are describing in detail the agony he suffered in his battle against that particularly painful and always fatal cancer of the bone marrow.

Politicians of all political convictions have paid homage to his courage in staying on the job to the very last minute. The suggestion—a few hints in print—that he might have better served his country by resigning at the onset of his fatal ailment more than a year ago has been treated with contempt. The top editor of the pro-government newspaper Le Figaro, for example, compared politicians and journalists holding this view to "hyenas."

French journalists and politicians who refused for months even to allude to Mr. Pompidou's bloated appearance, shuffling walk and increasing irritability have only reflected traditional French values about doctors, health and death.

It is still rare for an obituary of any French citizen—much less the President of the republic—to describe the cause of his death as cancer. Euphemisms are normally substituted—"cruel" or "painful" disease or "a gnawing" or "unpleasant" ailment.

Editor Says She Knew
Françoise Giroud, the top editor of the weekly L'Express, went on television yesterday to explain that she had been told the exact name of Mr. Pompidou's disease in February, 1973, but the news magazine refused to print anything because it appeared that neither the President nor his wife knew that his ailment, which even then had bloated his features, was fatal.

In the other hand, French journalists went out of their way last May to point out Mr. Pompidou's manifest signs of ill health to their American colleagues covering President Nixon's summit meeting in Iceland with the French leader.

Pompidou himself as early as March, 1973, it now appears, told a select group of French reporters invited to an Elysée Palace lunch: "Everyone has his problems—Nixon has Watergate and me, I'm dying."

Elysée Palace spokesmen may be forgiven for their transparently unconvincing explanation over the months that the President was suffering from "recurrent grippes" or hemorrhoids, a version put about by his personal physician only 13 days before the end in an effort to explain the cancellation of a major diplomatic dinner.

By then, they did not really expect to be believed.

Yesterday, Prof. Robert Debré, father of former Gaullist Prime Minister Michel Debré and a highly respected medical specialist, in the newspaper Le Monde defended the official and professional silence which had surrounded Mr. Pompidou's health. He said nothing about the few medical bulletins which toward the end were issued just to mislead the public.

"In truth, the interest of the country in no way demanded that the world know of the nature and evolution of the President of the republic's ailment since he assumed his duties," the professor wrote. "He ran France until the last minute of his life." Mr. Pompidou himself, after recovering from what was described as the grippes in February, said at an Elysée dinner for his government: "I raise my glass to my own health, since I have been profoundly touched by the interest that some people have shown in it."

Airliner Chute Falls Into French Garden

PARIS, April 4 (UPI)—An emergency rescue chopper fell from an Air France Boeing 747 into a suburban garden today shortly after the jumbo jet took off for Montreal, airport officials said.

As the airliner flew over suburban Orsay in the Chevreuse Valley, the pilot told the control tower at Orly Airport: "I have the impression of having lost an object." An Orsay homeowner found the chute in his garden, airport officials said.

New Movie Shocks Moscow

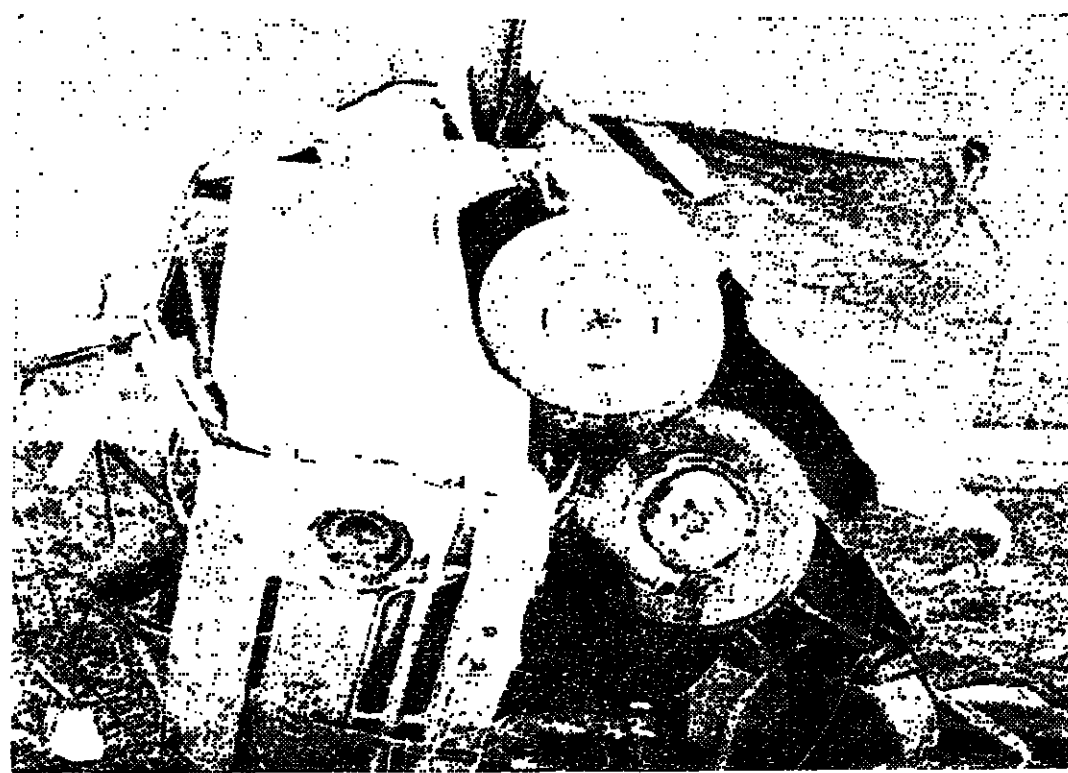
(Continued from Page 1)
fired some of the official critics. Pravda's reviewer wrote that Yezhov had chosen the right path to rehabilitation, but was cut off unexpectedly because he had to "pay an extraordinary price" for his past.

This kind of reasoning may satisfy the official censors of Soviet realism, but it does little justice to the fatalism of Mr. Shukshin's script. Despite the critics' efforts to evade the message, it seems painfully clear that Yezhov's fate was out of his own control, beyond the reach of the legal authorities who barely appear in the film, not even to execute the final stroke of justice, and was unaffected by Marxist-Leninist optimism about

man's boundless capacity for self-improvement.

The official critics also ignore the religious symbolism in the film, emphasized by the last scene, which suggests that Yezhov is speaking to Lyuba from another life. At several crucial moments, the hulking forms of crumbling, abandoned Russian Orthodox churches fill the screen. One of these churches is visible in the distance when the criminal's car is sunk. The empty churches seem to echo Yezhov's plea for "a holiday of the spirit."

The few figures of authority who do appear in the film are not very attractive. The chairman of Lyuba's collective farm is in a drunken stupor when he first appears.



United Press International.
TWISTED—Panel truck was lifted by tornado from a restaurant parking lot, carried 250 yards and wrapped around a telephone pole near Knightstown, Ind. The driver was in the restaurant and escaped injury. Death toll in the state was put at 53.

Tornado Toll Set at 328 in U.S., Canada

(Continued from Page 1)
turned, only the walls were standing. "I'm finished. We've lost everything," Mr. Fennell said. "But we're very fortunate."

Here is a report on the hardest-hit localities:

Kentucky: Heavy damage at Louisville, Frankfort and Brandenburg.

Indiana: Hanover, in the southern part of the state, and Monticello and Rochester, in the north-central part.

Alabama: The Huntsville-Decatur area. Athens, Jasper, Moulton, all in northern Alabama.

Tennessee: Heaviest damage at Cleveland and Knoxville in the southeast, and near Cookeville and in the Nashville area.

Ohio: Damage estimated at \$15 million to \$20 million in Cincinnati.

Georgia: Heavy damage throughout northwestern area.

Ontario: The Windsor area near Detroit.

North Carolina: Damage at Murphy and Stecoah in the western section of the state.

Michigan: Most damage in Hillsdale, southeast of Detroit.



Illinois: Damage estimated at \$12 million in the Decatur area. West Virginia: Two tornadoes hit the town of Meadow Bridge, about 50 miles southeast of Charleston.

For UN Special Session Tuesday

3d World Nations Draft Raw-Material Plan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 4 (AP)—The big Third World majority in the UN General Assembly is drafting a program of action that would encourage other developing countries to follow the oil exporters' price-raising example.

The Third World's 88 developing countries among the Assembly's 133 members, meeting privately here, have also drawn up and already approved a proposed declaration by which the assembly would "solemnly proclaim the establishment of a new international economic order" to narrow the gap between rich and poor lands.

Both documents, with or without changes that may be suggested by Communist or Western industrialized countries, are certain to be pushed through the assembly in the three-week special session on the energy crisis which starts Tuesday.

In asking for the special session, Algeria specified that it should be on "raw materials and

development," the implication being that the proceeds of the one should be maximized to pay for the other.

In that vein, the intended program of action alludes approvingly to the trebling of oil prices that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries announced at the turn of the year.

"The increasingly effective mobilization by the developing countries of their national resources for the benefit of their economic development is to be welcomed," it says.

"The joint action undertaken in this connection by the whole group of oil exporting countries represents an initial success and encourages them to persist in this course."

The program calls for "establishment and improvement of... producers' associations and joint marketing arrangements among the developing countries to defend the prices of exportable primary commodities."

Oil Users Meet
BRUSSELS, April 4 (UPI)—Energy experts of 12 major industrial nations today examined possible joint moves in the international energy crisis.

The Coordination Group for Energy, set up at the February conference in Washington, met here for the second day.

The group includes high officials from the United States, Canada, Japan, Norway, and eight of the nine European Common Market countries. France is not taking part. During the lunch break today, Cescilio Guazzaroni, director general of economic affairs in the Italian Foreign Ministry, told newsmen that the group this morning agreed that an eventual conference of oil-producing and consumer countries should be prepared in bilateral contacts during the UN special session meeting on raw materials next week.

He said the 12 countries today approved a set of guidelines for a common stand at that meeting.

He said the 12 should make it clear to producing countries that they do not seek confrontation or cooperation and want to solve the energy crisis with full awareness of the interests of the producing as well as the consuming countries.

The group agreed to meet again in Brussels on May 2.

Arabs Delay Talks
GENEVA, April 4 (Reuters)—Arab oil ministers have postponed a special meeting they were to have had here on Saturday to convene strategy for next week's UN special session, informed sources said today.

The meeting, of member coun-

tries of the 10-nation Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, was to have been a prelude to two days of talks by ministers of leading oil-producing states.

A two-day conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which also embraces non-Arab states, will be held here on Sunday and Monday.

Israelis Cite Syrian Troop Movements

TEL AVIV, April 4 (UPI)—Syrian artillery bombarded Israeli positions in all sectors of the Golan Heights front today, Israeli officials said. Military sources reported unusual tank and troop movements near the front.

"The Syrians are up to something," a military source said. Israeli officials said their tanks and cannons returned the Syrian fire in the 24th successive day of artillery exchanges.

An Israeli soldier was reported killed.

In Damascus, a military spokesman said that Syrian guns destroyed three Israeli fortified positions and some military installations, silenced five artillery and mortar batteries and hit an anti-tank rocket base, a unit headquarters and an observation post, Reuters reported. "Our tanks and defensive weapons also clashed with enemy tanks and positions in various parts of the front," he said.

The exchanges lasted for three hours, the spokesman said. Israeli officials have said that the bombardment, on the Golan Heights front, are part of a Syrian war of attrition.

"The situation is this," the Israeli military source said. "Damascus only has to give the order because everything else is prepared on their side. Israel has taken the necessary steps and is on alert."

The newspaper Maariv said that the Syrians have evacuated villages near the line and moved 130-mm artillery pieces forward.

Syrian helicopters have been observed near the front, Maariv said. They apparently brought senior officers to visit forward units, the newspaper said.

Cosmos-639 Launched
MOSCOW, April 4 (AP)—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-639, the second unmanned earth satellite sent up in as many days, Tass reported.

Congress Tax Unit's Staff Proud of Being Nonpartisan

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI)—The staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, which conducted the four-month study of President Nixon's tax returns, is an unusual non-partisan unit in a congressional machine that normally runs on politics.

It prides itself on its professionalism and it is so nonpartisan that new staff members are not even asked whether they are Republicans or Democrats.

The staff of 30 lawyers, economists, statisticians and accountants exists primarily to assist the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee in the writing of tax legislation.

But because tax matters are so complex, the senators and representatives rely heavily for guidance on the joint committee's staff and particularly on its chief, Laurence Woodworth, a 58-year-old Ohioan. Mr. Woodworth is generally credited with knowing more about the U.S. tax code than anyone else on Capitol Hill and with being able to explain it in clear English and with infinite patience.

Picks Own Staff

On most congressional committees key senators and representatives often have the final say on who gets hired, but the joint committee's two Democratic chairmen, Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana and Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, have given Mr. Woodworth the freedom to pick his staff.

"The staff is selected on a professional basis under specific qualifications and we never inquire into their politics," Mr. Woodworth said Tuesday after an all-day meeting with the Ways and Means Committee on the oil depletion allowance.

Mr. Woodworth, who has been chief of staff since 1964, is only the third staff director the joint committee has had since it was created in 1926. Congress set it up to supervise the government's payment of refunds from the World War I excess profits tax.

The staff has been allowed to

develop as a professional, nonpartisan unit, Mr. Woodworth said. "In part because taxes are a highly technical subject and in part by just chance... It sort of grew that way."

'Most Sensitive Project'

He acknowledged that the study of the President's tax returns has been the staff's most sensitive project, although last year it reviewed Gerald Ford's returns before his confirmation as Vice-President.

Initially, eight staff members began studying the President's returns in December. Among them were Bernard Shapiro, a lawyer and certified public accountant, and Lincoln Arnold, a 64-year-old lawyer who is deputy chief of staff.

Other members were Carl Bates, Mary McConaghy, Paul Osterburg and Howard Silverstone, all staff lawyers, and Allan Rosenbaum, the staff's accountant, and James Wetzel, an economist.

Later, four more staff lawyers, four economists and two statisticians were brought into the study.

Panel Lauds Nixon Promise To Pay \$465,000 in Taxes

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reflected the apparent belief that "the President has been found guilty of something and allowed to escape."

He was referring to their reaction to the committee's statement made at the end of its consideration of the presidential tax returns. The committee said in part:

"While we have not completely analyzed all of the technical aspects of the report, the members agree with the substance of most of the recommendations made by the staff."

"Because of the President's decision to pay the deficiencies and interest for 1969 through 1972, as asserted by the Internal Revenue Service, whose determinations closely approximate the recommendations of the committee's staff, the joint committee... has decided to conclude its examination of the President's returns."

"The committee commends the President for his prompt decision to make these tax payments."

But while the panel accepted its staff report, the committee's Sen. Russell Long, D-La., said "there are some items where the staff may have been too tough on the President. Auditors are like that."

A number of committee members noted the President agreed to pay more than his legal liability by including in the proposed repayment a \$171,000 deficiency on his 1969 taxes, on which the three-year statute of limitations had expired.

Mistrial Asked In Mitchell Case

NEW YORK, April 4 (UPI)—The government yesterday rested its criminal conspiracy case against John Mitchell and Alexander Stans, and the defendants immediately filed motions for dismissal and mistrial.

During the 31 days of this trial, so far, 40 witnesses have testified for the prosecution, including John Dean 3d, President Nixon's former counsel, and Donald Nixon, one of the President's brothers. Most of the government's witnesses have been reluctant witnesses, and many of them have been clearly hostile to the prosecution.

The President's other brother, Edward Nixon, is expected to testify for the defense, which is expected to start its presentation tomorrow. "It's a trust of the defense motions filed yesterday was that the government had failed to prove either the conspiracy count or the obstruction of justice charges."

Phnom Penh Front Is Quiet

Battles Raging in Cambodia for Three Towns

By Elizabeth Becker

PHNOM PENH, April 4 (UPI)—

The war is no longer visible in Phnom Penh. Only trips to the docks at midnight to watch the parade of wounded arriving by river convoys would convince a citizen that major battles are killing soldiers and civilians around the provincial capitals of Oudong, Kampot and Takeo.

Access to these battlefields is limited, but military field reports as well as official bulletins admit that the government's troops are in trouble. The former royal capital of Oudong has not been recaptured. The best brigades of President Lon Nol's army, the 28th and the 80th, were sent to retake the town, about 20 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Because Oudong is the burial ground of kings, its fall on March 18 to the Khmer Rouge upset government morale, especially those leaders who consider this a holy war between Buddhists and Communists. President Lon Nol is said to have demanded its recapture, and now Phnom Penh's best reserves are taking considerable losses in this operation and weakening what military experts believe to be a newly improved government army reserve system.

The major counterattack for Oudong leaves government gar-

risons in the southern capitals of Takeo and Kampot unmanned.

Government forces in Kampot, which came under heavy attack in February, began to salvage a worsening situation in early March. The defense perimeter of the beautiful river port 80 miles south of Phnom Penh was a comfortable three to nine miles from the city around March 12.

In the last week, however, Khmer Rouge forces have retaken ground to the north and fighting has broken out in the streets, according to official military reports.

The rebels control Kampot's fresh-water supply, and medical workers say typhoid has broken out. About 30,000 people had fled the city by mid-March, and now Kampot has a population of less than 10,000.

Battle for Takeo

The see-saw battle for Takeo, which is about 40 miles north of Kampot, has taken another turn. Almost daily for the last two weeks the military high command has reported mortar attacks and engagements near the defense perimeter. "Takeo has almost fallen three times," remarked a longtime resident and military expert. "I suppose it will survive this attack as well."

Most Western military experts

Official Study On Nixon Taxes On Sale Today

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI)—The report on President Nixon's income taxes, released yesterday by the congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, will be put on sale tomorrow by the main Government Printing Office bookstore here.

The 1,000-page report, titled "Examination of President Nixon's Tax Returns for 1969 Through 1972," will cost \$25. It can be ordered by writing to the Public Documents Department, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A check or money order must be enclosed, payable to the superintendent of documents.

Jay Young, chief of sales planning for the Government Printing Office, said that 5,000 copies of the document would be printed for public sale. He added that the office would "reprint quickly, if necessary."

He said: "I think the President's experience would be a good example to everyone. They ought to go the extra mile in paying taxes if they are in government."

Mr. Nixon's tax lawyers were shocked at the IRS report and his declared intention not to contest it. Frank Demarco, the President's California tax attorney who helped write the Nixon tax returns, exclaimed, "Holy Cow!" when told Mr. Nixon would pay.

"I don't know what to say," said tax accountant Arthur Blech, who worked on Mr. Nixon's returns.

The President had told the joint committee's vice-chairman, Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., last December, that he would pay whatever taxes the committee determined he owed, and yesterday, the White House said Mr. Nixon's pledge as the reason he would not dispute the findings.

Rep. Mills said it would "become the question of fraud," although the House Judiciary Committee studying impeachment might find it proper, of the IRS, or the courts.

"We didn't go into the question of the legality of it, the morality of it or the ethics of it," he said. "We only looked at the facts, made an audit, our staff did—reached a conclusion."

The whole incident is seen by political observers as immensely damaging to the President's stature with the public.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., a member of the joint committee, said: "My best guess is that the bill will close out the tax matter, but politically it will be another disaster for the President."

Brazil Makes Flood-Aid Loans
RIO DE JANEIRO, April 4 (Reuters)—The government has made available loans totaling about 300 million cruzeiros (\$6 million) to rebuild towns and cities hit by floods.

As the death toll rose, troops and volunteers struggled to evacuate the estimated 300,000 who have lost their homes. New cases of typhoid and yellow fever, malaria and tetanus were reported.

The death toll remained unknown in the north and northeast part of the country, but in the south, authorities said 1,680 persons had died.

Fighting in Vietnam
SAIGON, April 4 (AP)—Sharp fighting was reported today in South Vietnam from the Mekong Delta to the northern part of the country.

For the first time in weeks, the Saigon command reported that government positions near the old imperial capital of Hue, 400 miles northeast of Saigon, were heavily shelled.

Sustained fighting continued in three other highly contested regions, the Central Highlands just north of Kontum, the corridor between Saigon and the Cambodian border, and the Mekong Delta.

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'Patience... Wearing Thin'**House Judiciary Unit Warns Nixon of Subpoena for Tapes**

By Robert Suter

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—The House Judiciary Committee today warned the White House that it faces a subpoena unless material relating to presidential conversations, some of which are being investigated, is turned over by Tuesday.

The committee chairman, Peter Rodino, D-N.J., speaking at a panel briefing, said, "The patience of this committee is now wearing thin. We have a constitutional responsibility in this inquiry. When we made our request, we made it not out of curiosity, not because we were prosecutors, but because it is our responsibility."

"We shall not be thwarted by inappropriate legalisms or by narrow obstacles to our inquiry. We have waited patiently to get the recorded conversations. We will subpoena them if we must."

Rep. Edward Hutchinson, R-Mich., the senior Republican on the panel, commented in the warning, saying he could not understand the lack of response from the White House.

The request for the tapes and documents relating to the 42 conversations, which took place during the spring of 1973, was made on Feb. 23. The committee has not yet received an official reply from the White House.

'Fishing Expedition'

President Nixon and other administration officials have denounced the panel for engaging in what they called a "fishing expedition."

In an oblique reference to that charge, Rep. Rodino said, "We have tried to pursue it in a spirit of accommodation with this President. Yet there comes a time when patience and accommodation can begin to undermine the process in which we are engaged."

He also stressed the fact that the panel had made no charges against the President and could not do so until it had received all the evidence.

This committee "is inquiring for the purpose of deciding whether or not charges will be brought against the President of the United States," Rep. Rodino said.

"That will depend on the committee's judgment and decision only after a full consideration of evidentiary material presented to the committee," he added.

Pressure From Members

Rep. Rodino has been under considerable pressure from some panel members who have insisted that the White House has no intention of complying voluntarily with the committee request and have demanded on a number of occasions that a subpoena be issued.

The White House, for its part, has argued that the panel must detail what possible charges it is looking into before any material can be turned over.

The committee's chief counsel, John Doar, at the panel's request, today sent a letter to the President's chief White House attorney, James St. Clair, repeating the request and demanding an answer by Tuesday.

In the letter, the committee detailed—down to the hours and minutes of the conversations between Mr. Nixon and his top aides—the material in which it is interested.

Javits Suggests Nixon Resign

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—The White House swiftly rejected yesterday a suggestion that President Nixon might resign temporarily until impeachment proceedings against him are completed.

Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., told a news conference it would be "very tragic if the President began to play impeachment politics" with domestic or foreign policy, and he said there are indications he is doing so.

"The President, Sen. Javits said, has an option under the 25th Amendment to resign temporarily if he believes 'that because of proceedings against him he cannot carry out his duties.'"

Although Sen. Javits stressed he was not urging the President to resign, he said he believed that the President's resignation would be a "damning admission" that the President was "incapable of carrying out his duties."

In '68 Presidential Campaign**3 Testify on Reported Gift To Humphrey From Hughes**

By Gene Blake

LOS ANGELES, April 4.—Whether a \$50,000 cash contribution was delivered to former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's limousine during his 1968 campaign for the presidency apparently remained unanswered yesterday by the District Court testimony of three purported eyewitnesses.

Lloyd Hand, a former chief of protocol in the late President Lyndon Johnson's administration, confirmed that he had seen Robert Hughes, aide to Robert Maheu, visit-

ed with Mr. Humphrey in the limousine outside the Century Plaza Hotel here on the night of July 29, 1968.

Mr. Hand, who said he also was riding in the limousine, testified that Mr. Maheu voiced Mr. Hughes' concern about underground nuclear testing near the billiard's gambling properties in Nevada. Mr. Maheu then left the limousine and the Vice-President's party continued to the airport, Mr. Hand said.

Witness Is Vague

Moments earlier Mr. Maheu had left a fund-raising dinner in the hotel to go to his room and get a briefcase, Mr. Hand related. He was vague as to whether he saw the briefcase in the limousine, but at one point testified he had the impression that Mr. Maheu left it there.

Mr. Maheu insists he left an attaché case containing \$50,000 in cash in the limousine as a contribution from Mr. Hughes to Mr. Humphrey's campaign.

Mr. Hughes' Summa Corp. contends that Mr. Maheu did not deliver the money, but pocketed it for himself. Mr. Maheu is suing the company for \$17.5 million in damages, charging he was defamed by Mr. Hughes' press conference remarks that he was a "two-good, dishonest son of a bitch" who "killed me blind."

Mr. Humphrey has denied under oath that he ever received the campaign contribution. He is now a Democratic senator from Minnesota.

Conclusion of Witness

"Did you conclude the presence of Mr. Maheu in the limousine to be related to a political contribution?" asked Mr. Maheu's attorney, Morton Galante.

"I can't think of any other reason Mr. Maheu would be meeting with the Vice-President," Mr. Cerrell replied.

"He certainly didn't go along for the ride," interjected U.S. District Judge Harry Pregerson. Attorney Gordon Judd, who then was working for the Hughes organization in Las Vegas, testified he had delivered a locked briefcase to Mr. Maheu at the hotel on the day in question.

Mr. Judd said Mr. Maheu left his room with the briefcase during the evening. From a 17th-floor balcony, he said, he saw Mr. Maheu enter a limousine with the briefcase. The limousine moved several hundred feet, then Mr. Maheu got out without the briefcase, Mr. Judd said.

Mr. Maheu then returned to his room and remarked, "Mission accomplished," Mr. Judd testified.

By Los Angeles Times



Picture of Patricia Hearst received by San Francisco radio station showing her in front of a Symbionese Liberation Army insignia with an automatic weapon. The photograph was accompanied by a tape recording in which Miss Hearst said she was joining the group.

Miss Hearst's Fiancé Gets Clubbed, Grilled and Now...

From Wire Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Among those left stunned and despairing by Patricia Hearst's decision to remain with her kidnappers, the Symbionese Liberation Army, was her fiancé, Steven Weed.

On the verge of tears, he said yesterday that it seemed "incredibly cynical on the part of the SLA" to think that "I can believe Patty has refused her freedom and even more, that she has refused to talk to me or explain to me what's been on her mind for the past several weeks."

"I just want Patty to know that I love her... For me to accept what happened today in the manner it has been given to me would be to sell her out," he said.

On the tape in which she announced her decision, Miss Hearst spoke to her fiancé, who was with her Feb. 4, when she was kidnapped. She said:



Steven Weed

"Steven, I know that you are beginning to realize that there is no such thing as neutrality in time of war. There can be no compromise, as your experiences with the FBI must have shown you. You have been harassed by the FBI because of your supposed connections with so-called radicals, and some people have even gone so far as to suggest that I arranged my own arrest."

"We both know what really came down that Monday night, but you don't know what's happened since then. I have changed—grown. I've become conscious and can never go back to the life we led before. What I am saying may seem cold to you and to my old friends, but love doesn't mean the same thing to me anymore."

"My love has expanded as a result of my experiences to embrace all people. It's grown into an unselfish love for my comrades here, in prison and on the streets. A love that comes from the knowledge that 'no one is free until we are all free.' While I wished that you could be a comrade, I don't expect it. All I expect is that you try to understand the changes I've gone through."

For more than a year, Mr. Weed and Miss Hearst led an uncommonly quiet life together in a sunny apartment filled with cats and potted plants and stereo gear.

Then, on the night of Feb. 4, a woman and two rifle-carrying men smashed through the front door. In a matter of minutes, Mr. Weed was clubbed down and amid a volley of shots, Miss Hearst was dragged screaming to the waiting cars of the SLA.

Public attention has focused on the home of Miss Hearst's father, Randolph Hearst, and his wife Catherine. Mr. Weed's ordeal has gone almost unnoticed. His unheeded suggestions for Miss Hearst's release, the humiliating suspicion of the press and the public, insensitive interrogation by the FBI.

It was in December that the Hearsts announced the engagement of their 19-year-old daughter, an art history major at the University of California at Berkeley, to Mr. Weed, 26, a graduate student there in philosophy. In the last month, Mr. Weed has moved out of the Berkeley apartment where the abduction took place and dropped his studies indefinitely.

Mr. Weed has sidestepped contact with the news media, partly because he had not yet completely recovered physically and partly because he was not really a member of the family and wanted to remain in the background. To reporters, however, Mr. Weed's reserve made him seem remote and inaccessible. The suspicion and paranoia surrounding the political kidnapping contributed to the speculation that he or Miss Hearst might somehow be in league with the SLA.

Even the FBI appeared to share in such speculation. A background check revealed that leftists and black activists had been among his undergraduate roommates at Princeton University. It also seemed likely that marijuana use by him had been inflated into some kind of drug dealing.

Mr. Weed said FBI agents once asked him "how many other" young girls he had taken advantage of while teaching at the high school where he met Miss Hearst.

Fiat Plant Official Killed in Argentina

CORDOBA, Argentina, April 4 (AP).—The local subsidiary of the Fiat automobile company of Italy reported today that the chief of personnel of one of its plants here was shot to death today by unknown men.

The victim was identified as Roberto Francisco Kieckler, an Argentine.

The reason for the attack was unknown, and neither the police nor Fiat would say whether the killers were terrorists or common criminals.

Soviet Missile Renewal Held Costly, With Uncertain Result

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger estimates that it would cost the Soviet Union between \$30 billion and \$45 billion over a seven-year period if Moscow decided to replace 1,500 of its most modern land-based missiles with bigger and better versions now being tested.

Yet even this investment, Mr. Schlesinger said, will not provide the Soviet Union with an ability to launch a "high-confidence" attack against American missile forces.

This is in part because the United States would be forced to take counteractions in the interim if the arms race is not checked through negotiations, he said. It also is due in part to lingering uncertainties about missile accuracy in the "real world" of an actual attack which would cause doubts in the mind of any "rational leader," he says.

The Pentagon chief's latest remarks on the nuclear arms balance were made public yesterday when he testified on general concepts for a new arms treaty.

The hearing was held before Secretary of State Henry Kissinger went to Moscow and failed to reach agreement on general concepts for a new arms treaty.

The defense secretary made it clear that the United States wants to limit the amount of throw-weight—or overall lifting power—in the Soviet arsenal.

He said the Russians do not have enough missiles to replace their 1,500 nuclear warheads each with an explosive power equivalent to 1 million to 2 million tons of TNT. The 1,500-missile U.S. Minuteman force has roughly 2,000 to 3,000 multiple, independently targeted warheads of much smaller size.

"A discrepancy of 6 to 1 in their favor is not essential equivalence," Mr. Schlesinger said. "If it were 3 to 2, it might be quite different," he said, reflecting a view that exact balance is not mandatory.

"That is the essence of armistice," he said. "We would concentrate in the long run on the throw-weight issue rather than on the [missile] numbers issue," where the Russians also have a lead.

Mr. Schlesinger also made it clear that the United States believes that large-scale Soviet deployment of their large new missile, the SS-18, which can carry between four and eight independently targetable warheads—would be very destabilizing, in the

sense that a large amount of striking power concentrated in a small number of missiles presents the temptation to use those missiles quickly against an opposing force.

Mr. Schlesinger warned that the United States would have to move quickly "to nip in the bud" the Russian deployment of some portion of its new missile force. He estimated, however, that it may take the Russians until the 1980s before they achieve "a degree of accuracy and reliability in these [new] systems that could cause an overall imbalance between their forces and those of the United States."

U.S. Study Finds Devil-Belief Rising With Mood of Stress

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP).—A new study shows an increasing proportion of Americans are certain of the existence of the devil. Most of them regard present-day conditions as threatening and likely to get worse.

Those are among previously unpublished findings of a national survey data gathered by the Center for Policy Research, an independently funded agency, which studies social trends.

The results show that the proportion of the U.S. population completely convinced that the devil exists has risen in nine years from 37 to 48 percent, with 20 percent more considering his existence probable.

Dr. Clyde Nunn, the center's senior research associate, attributes the increased belief in the devil to a mood of "uncertainty and stress, when things seem to be falling apart and resources seem limited for coping with it."

He says that people, trying to make sense of the world in such circumstances, tend to "look for scapegoats" such as the devil. "It's precisely the sort of climate that could lead to some rising demagogues, exploiting the sense of evil in the world and promising to drive out the devil's agents, or to some new round of witch-hunting," Dr. Nunn said.

The study—results of which are



James Schlesinger

to be published in a book—involving a selected cross-section of 3,548 persons.

Dr. Nunn, 39, a specialist in the sociology of religion, said that the study provided comparative data for the first time on the intensity of belief in the supernatural.

While certainty of the devil's existence was up 11 percent over the similar 1964 survey, the certainty of God's existence was down 3 percent, dropping from 77 to 69 percent, although most of the others believe in God, but with some doubt.

Six percent definitely do not believe in God or don't know—double the 3 percent of disbelievers nine years ago.

Although certainty about God has declined, certainty about the devil shows an "unusual spurt" upward, Dr. Nunn said.

He said that the shifting focus on the devil apparently indicated a feeling, among people that events seem without reason or good purpose, and that the balance of good versus evil had "tipped in the direction of evil."

Moreover, expectations that conditions are going to get worse are much higher—60 percent—among those certain of the devil than among those discounting his existence. Only 23 percent of the latter group felt that worse times are ahead.

Those certain of the devil also are much more likely than others to feel that various forces in modern society are seriously threatening, including communism, crime, high prices and radicals.

Hoover Said To Seek UN Mission Theft

Ex-Attorney General Says He Denied Bid

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—The late J. Edgar Hoover asked permission for the FBI to burglarize the United Nations mission of an unidentified North African nation in search of a key to break that country's code, senators were told yesterday.

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark says he rejected the request and scores of others—including proposals to wiretap Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, the office of the agricultural counselor at the Soviet Embassy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Mr. Clark testified at the opening of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Judiciary Committee hearing into the use by the government of national security wiretaps issued without judicial warrants.

Former Attorney General Elliot Richardson said he believes the President has the inherent constitutional right to tap the telephones of members of Congress, newsmen or anyone else without warrants if it can be shown there is a clear risk to the national security.

Limit Is Asked

However, Mr. Richardson recommended changes in the law to limit those rights.

Mr. Clark, who was attorney general from 1969 to 1973, said the "inherent powers" justification for wiretapping at will is "dangerous and lawless."

Mr. Clark gave this account of the request for an FBI burglary at the UN:

"Once Mr. Hoover, apparently at the request of the National Security Agency, sought approval to break into and enter a foreign mission at the United Nations to procure cryptographic materials to facilitate recording of intercepted transmissions."

"The request was presented with some urgency, rejected and presented again on several occasions," he said.

Mr. Clark said that when he left office in the beginning of 1969, there were about 43 wiretaps without warrants. He said most of them were permanent and had been in place since the 1940s and that he had authorized no new domestic wiretaps while in office under the late President Lyndon Johnson.

Later, he told reporters he presumed that one of the permanent taps is at the Soviet Embassy here.



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☐ Swim? ☐ Look for antiques? ☐ Watch flamenco dancers?
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Far From Verdict, Chapin Jury Asks For More Time

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—The jury trying Dwight Chapin on charges that he lied under oath testified tonight that it was nowhere near a verdict and asked to deliberate further tomorrow.

The federal grand jury began deliberations this afternoon after only two days of testimony.

They must decide whether there was "a pattern of deceit, a pattern of lies" as the government claimed, or whether he told the truth as he remembered it.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell told the jurors: "You are deciding nothing but this case without any anger on the one hand, without any sympathy on the other."

The 33-year-old Chapin was charged in three counts with making false statements last April 11, when one of the Watergate grand juries questioned him about the political sabotage executed by Donald Segretti during the 1972 primary campaign. He had recruited Segretti as a campaign aide.

Each count carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Eight Enter Pleas In Ohio Shootings

CLEVELAND, April 4 (AP).—One present and seven former Ohio National Guardsmen pleaded not guilty today at their arraignment on federal charges stemming from the 1970 Kent State University shootings.

All eight were released on personal recognizance.

A federal grand jury indicted the guardsmen on Friday after investigating the May 4, 1970, confrontation of the anti-war demonstrators and guardsmen. Four students were shot to death, nine were wounded.

The defendants were charged with firing at, or near, the 13 victims, depriving them of their civil rights in violation of federal law. Five guardsmen also were charged with aiding and abetting each other in the action.

By Associated Press

Spring Spy Mania Starts

Russia Bars U.S. Teacher, Ousts 'CIA Agent'

By Murray Seeger
MOSCOW, April 4.—The Soviet government has barred a Harvard University professor from leading independent tours through the country and it has expelled a man described as a Central Intelligence Agency operative disguised as a tourist.

Deals, Visa Move
By Swedes, Poles

WARSAW, April 4 (AP).—Swedish Premier Olof Palme, visiting Poland, yesterday announced major economic deals and the abolishment of visa formalities between the two countries.

Mr. Palme said the deals involve the Swedish auto manufacturer Volvo and the Swedish firm Scania, which makes industrial motor equipment. They were concluded by the firms shortly before Mr. Palme arrived.

The abolishment of visas surprised most observers. It was noted, however, that Poland has made a similar arrangement with Finland.

The Volvo contract becomes effective in 1975. Under it, Volvo will send to Poland kits of heavy trucks to be assembled by the Poles.

"Rural Life." There was no indication when he was expelled but the newspaper said his crime was distributing "anti-Soviet literature."

"We go through this nearly every spring," a Western diplomat said. "This is part of the campaign to warn the Soviet people about mingling with foreigners. It is part of the spy mania."

The recent exile of novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn and efforts by Western countries to negotiate easier movement of people and ideas at the European Security Conference in Geneva has heightened the official barriers against outside ideas.

For example, a 16-year-old American boy who arrived in Leningrad in mid-March as part of a tourist group was forced to turn over to customs agents a new English-language copy of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's "August 1914," a gift from a friend. The book was not returned when he left the country.

Selskaya Zhizn said, "Imperialism is concentrating on subversion and loosening of socialism from the inside."

Prof. Lipson, who teaches Russian language and literature at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, was accused of hiding the character of a "hardened anti-Sovietist" behind his academic exterior.

Lipson visited the U.S.S.R. with the purpose of gathering as much dirt as possible for anti-Communist propaganda," the paper said.

"He demanded that members of his tourist groups get the necessary information by their own 'independent' ways."

In Cambridge, Mass., Prof. Lipson said the charges were "transparent" and added that he could shed no light on what they are talking about.

He started taking groups of 50 to 100 students to the Soviet Union during summers starting in 1965 after attending Moscow University in 1964. Since most of his tourists knew Russian, they were encouraged to roam as freely as Soviet authorities allow. They usually stayed in the official areas set aside for campers.

Prof. Lipson said that he warned all his tourists about the

restrictions Soviet law places on visitors and that he would disassociate himself from any tourist who got into trouble with the authorities.

"I don't know everything they do," he admitted. He never received any reports of trouble with his tourists, he said.

"I've tried to remain non-political and stayed away from official contacts on either side," Prof. Lipson added. He denied any connections with any U.S. government agency.

Selskaya Zhizn said "hostile" forces even use scientists for subversive purposes, a clear warning to the increased number of Western experts who visit Soviet institutions and schools.

Mr. Riess, the paper said, had been recruited as a CIA agent in college and tried to enter a scientific section of Leningrad University, but was turned down.

He then entered the country as a tourist and "started spreading anti-Soviet literature, gathering tendentious information and fulfilling other unseemly errands," Selskaya Zhizn continued.

"The tourist was caught red-handed and thrown out of the U.S.S.R.," the paper did not explain why the government issued a tourist visa to a man the police knew had been recruited by the CIA in college.

Most tourists who get into trouble in the Soviet Union have problems when they try to take snapshots that would be common in any other European country. In the Soviet Union, it is illegal to take pictures of railroad stations, factories, airports, telephone offices, radio stations and anything of a military character.

Los Angeles Times.

1,600 Passengers
Of Drifting Liner
Reach Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 4 (UPI).—The Norwegian cruise ship Sea Venture this morning brought more than 1,600 passengers to Bermuda from the Queen Elizabeth 2, which is still adrift in the Atlantic without power.

Most of the passengers had spent the night on the Norwegian ship, napping in deck chairs or on the decks of thickly carpeted lounges.

Buses and rented cars met them at the dock to take them to waiting jumbo jets chartered for the two-hour flight to New York. As the passengers waited to board their planes, they were handed checks reimbursing them for their cruise fares.

The liner just been unable to move since early Monday when its three boilers had to be shut down soon after it had sailed from New York or a Caribbean cruise.

The shutdown not only stopped the propellers but affected the steering system and refrigeration and air conditioning units. Launches and lifeboats yesterday ferried the 1,602 passengers the half mile between the Queen Elizabeth and the Sea Venture, a much smaller ship.

Torture Training
Denied by NATO

BRUSSELS, April 4 (Reuters).—A NATO spokesman said Amnesty International was wrong yesterday when it accused North Atlantic alliance countries of training military personnel in torture methods.

"Amnesty is wrong, as it has been in the past, in accusing NATO countries of torturing," he said in response to an appeal from the London-based human rights organization for NATO nations to end training in "torture techniques."

"There have been one or two cases of torture during military exercises, but these have been excesses and were followed by legal prosecutions. There is no training for torture in most NATO nations, and certainly torture is rejected by the great majority."



MILITARY AID—MPs carrying bugle player of NATO band from the field after he fainted while performing in the treaty's 25th anniversary ceremonies in Brussels yesterday.

Only Envoys at Ceremony

NATO Marks Its 25th Year,
Luns, Nixon Appeal for Unity

BRUSSELS, April 4 (UPI).—NATO celebrated its 25th anniversary today with an appeal to America to keep its troops in Europe and to Europeans to help pay for them.

The 15-member nations held a 30-minute ceremony at the NATO building here. The only speaker was NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

He urged both Europe and America to make "special efforts" to keep such issues as consultation, trade, troop costs and the Europeans' search for their own separate "identity" from dividing the alliance.

The alliance's future depends, Mr. Luns said, "on the readiness of the European allies to shoulder their fair part" of defense spending and "on the ability of the United States and Canada to resist pressures to withdraw U.S. and Canadian forces from Europe."

Mr. Luns praised the strength and longevity of NATO and said no alliance with so many members has ever lasted so long.

The NATO treaty was signed in Washington on April 4, 1949, by the foreign ministers of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Britain and the United States. They had one purpose: to keep the Soviet bloc's armies out of Western Europe. Greece and Turkey joined the alliance in 1951. West Germany was admitted in 1954.

The silver anniversary finds the bloc at one of its lowest points since the treaty was signed. Originally, some allies had hoped to mark the birthday by signing an "Atlantic declaration" on security—possible at a ceremony later this month attended by President Nixon and leaders of the other nations. But these plans were discarded as a result of disputes in NATO that began during the Middle East war and culminated last month in U.S. charges that the Europeans were trying to create a separate identity "hostile" to Washington.

Mr. Nixon, in a statement issued in Washington today to mark the anniversary, said NATO nations could enlarge the purpose of the alliance by "reinvigorating our association to meet the interrelated security, political, economic and environmental problems that confront us."

While saying that NATO remained the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy, the President told the European member states whom he has criticized severely for failing to cooperate politically and economically with the United States—that the achievements of the past must not be sacrificed "to the pursuit of national interest narrowly conceived."

The Brussels ceremony today was attended by NATO officials, the ambassadors of the 15 nations and Belgian government dignitaries. Jets from eight nations zoomed overhead. Bands from Britain and Belgium played.

NATO has survived crises—most notably France's withdrawal of

its troops in 1966 and the subsequent removal of NATO headquarters from Paris to Brussels. Since then, however, France has remained an active member of NATO political consultations and has made it clear that it would side with the alliance in any war. Because of French President Georges Pompidou's death—and his burial on the anniversary day—the alliance's 15 national flags were at half-staff and a NATO cocktail party was canceled.

Brandt Hails NATO

BONN, April 4 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that NATO will continue as an instrument of collective security and closer ties between the United States and Europe.

In a radio and television address, he said European unification would not have been possible without the alliance.

Biggs Acts to Stay in Brazil

BRASILIA, April 4 (AP).—Ronald Biggs, the Great Train Robbery fugitive sought by Britain, introduced a legal motion in the Brasilia Family Court today which could eventually prevent Brazilian authorities from extraditing him.

Biggs asked the court to fix a monthly sum that he should pay to support a child he is expecting by his Brazilian girlfriend, Raimunda Nascimento de Castro.

Brazilian law forbids the government to expel any foreigner who can prove he is the father of a Brazilian child who depends on him for support.

Court recognition of this fact

India Quietly
Asks U.S. to
Resume AidShortages and Strife
Lead to Request

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, April 4 (NYT).—India has quietly asked the United States to resume aid, a move that underlines the anxiety here about food shortages and the faltering economy.

In the last month Indian officials here and in Washington have informed Americans that India wants to receive aid again and would like to begin discussions soon on the scope of specific projects.

Major American aid to India was broken off in December 1971, when the Nixon administration was "tilting" toward Pakistan during the war in Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan. American aid to India since 1950 has totaled nearly \$10 billion, the largest amount of assistance given to any country.

Last summer, Daniel Moynihan, the U.S. ambassador, presented a private "aide memoire" to Indian officials saying that Washington would be willing to resume assistance. But it was only in recent weeks that the Indian government, facing severe economic strains and food shortages, decided to ask for renewed assistance. No figures have yet been set.

Working on Details

Mr. Moynihan, who is now in Washington, is said to be working on the details of aid for India. Some sources here say that aid would focus on agriculture, fertilizer and health projects as well as some technical assistance under which the Indians would specifically select the project and the Americans to serve on it.

Americans here are almost as uneasy and nervous about aid to the Indians. The Americans insist that the aid bureaucracy of the 1960s and the flood of technical assistance and projects will not be revived and that the new program will be muted and carefully selected.

Although American aid in the 1960s and 1970s averted famine, spurred the "green revolution" and resulted in malaria eradication—30 years ago 800,000 Indians died of the disease—Indians have said that the assistance crippled initiative and proved to be a source of humiliation. To the anger of Americans, the Indians also maintain that aid was largely a vehicle of U.S. dominance and that goodwill was a secondary motive.

Career Aides May Be Shifted

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has ordered a large-scale overhaul of the career Foreign Service.

As a result, at least 20 percent of U.S. diplomats will have been moved to out-of-area assignments by the summer.

They will include ambassadors, deputy chiefs of diplomatic missions and others, and the moves will enable them "to participate more fully in the formulation of global foreign policy," a State Department letter to all employees said.

Mr. Kissinger's new personnel program might break up the traditional clubs, or cliques within the State Department. Nathaniel Davis, the director general of the Foreign Service, said.

Mr. Kissinger wants to introduce "creative interaction" between these clubs, Mr. Davis said.

The program will lead to increased assignments outside the staff, foreign posts, and the moves will enable them "to participate more fully in the formulation of global foreign policy," a State Department letter to all employees said.

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Swiss Mountains' 'Killer Ravens'
Are Said to Attack Animals, Men

SION, Switzerland, April 4 (AP).—Scare stories are spreading in Swiss Alpine regions about "killer ravens" attacking sheep and game and even a helicopter pilot.

The reports, which have drawn skeptical reactions from scientists, were triggered by two game wardens who claimed a last weekend to have seen a swarm of ravens diving for a sheep and tearing it to pieces on a pasture above this Valais town.

Mountain farmers and tourists then told about other killings by ravens of young chamois and other game. Ty Ruffer, a well-known Swiss mountain pilot and specialist in glider landings, told a newspaper of an encounter he had after putting his helicopter down on a high spot in the Bernese Oberland.

Mr. Ruffer said that ravens closed in on him as soon as he emerged from the craft. Attempts to chase them off with an icepick left the birds unimpressed, he said. He was finally forced by the birds to run to his aircraft and take off.

Game wardens explained that the ravens, protected by law, might have been driven to aggressiveness by hunger because of the disappearance of refuse dumps in the region. The dumps have been replaced by a central waste incinerator plant.

Ornithologists said they doubted that ravens, whose wingspread may exceed four feet, would attack live animals or humans.

Obituaries

French Gen. Georges Revers,
Urged Vietnam Withdrawal

PARIS, April 4 (AP).—Gen. Georges Revers, 82, former French Army chief of staff, died last week, it was announced yesterday. Gen. Revers fell into disgrace because he advocated a partial French withdrawal from Vietnam at the height of the French Indochina war.

In a secret report on the military situation in Vietnam in 1949, Gen. Revers denounced the "incoherence" of the colonial administration, corruption of Vietnamese officials and poor prospects of victory over the Vietnamese Communists.

The report, sharply contradicting official policy, was later discovered in the possession of a suspected Vietnamese Communist agent arrested in Paris.

The Gaullist opposition accused the government of planning a Vietnamese sellout, and Gen. Revers retired in December, 1949.

Wells Church

NEW YORK, April 4 (UPI).—Wells (Ted) Church, 72, a former CBS news correspondent and executive, died Tuesday morning at Anne Arundel General Hospital in Annapolis, Md.

In 1936, he left CBS to become radio director for the Republican National Committee.

During World War II, he served as an adviser to the British Broadcasting Corp. in London for its North American service. He later returned to Washington as special program director for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

In 1945, Mr. Church rejoined CBS News and in 1948 was named editor in chief for both radio and television.

Lloyd Eisenhower

LOS ANGELES, April 4 (AP).—Lloyd Edgar Eisenhower, 42, nephew of the late President, was found dead yesterday of an apparent drug overdose, sheriff's deputies said.

Investigators said Mr. Eisenhower had been taking medication and it was not known

whether the overdose was intentional or accidental.

He was the son of Roy Eisenhower, one of six brothers of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Roy Eisenhower died in 1942.

American Can
Agrees to Cut
Factory Noise

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—Threatened with legal action, the American Can Co. has agreed to reduce noise levels in all 83 of its plants by Dec. 1, 1975, the Labor Department announced today.

The pact was the first national compliance agreement with an employer under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and is expected to set a precedent.

"This breaks the ice," a Labor Department lawyer said, noting that similar agreements are being explored with other companies in various industries.

Meanwhile, the company will continue to provide ear muffs and other protective equipment to its employees.

Ball Claims Bid
To Seize Princess
Was a Protest

LONDON, April 4 (AP).—An Ball told a crowded court today that he tried to kidnap Princess Anne to protest what he termed inadequate facilities for treating mental illness in Britain.

Ball, 36, appeared in Bow Street Magistrates Court to face additional charges of attempted kidnapping and attempted murder stemming from the March 29 shootout in which four persons were wounded.

Ball, described by his lawyer as a confirmed schizophrenic, stood handcuffed between two plainclothesmen as he told the court: "I would just like to say that I did it because I wished to draw attention to the lack of facilities for treating mental illness under the National Health Service," the state-run system of free medical care. Ball has been in the hospital for psychiatric disorders.

Ball was first charged with the attempted murder of Princess Anne's bodyguard, James Beaton.



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Filipino Military
Reports Gains

MANILA, April 4 (AP).—A top Maoist rebel leader in Luzon has been killed and three Moslem dissident chiefs and their followers have surrendered in the southern province of Sulu, the military said in reports published today.

The government-controlled newspapers quoted Gen. Romeo Espino, the armed forces chief of staff, as saying that the "top rebel leadership on Jolo Island and in other parts of Sulu were being finally crushed." Jolo, the provincial capital of the Sulu Archipelago, 600 miles south of here, is considered the seat of Moslem secessionists.

The military identified the slain Maoist rebel leader as Cesario Diego, alias Comdr. Narsing.

هكذا من الأصل

PARIS FASHION

Saint Laurent Adds
Offbeat to Classics

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 4 (UPI)—Something has happened to Yves Saint Laurent. He is secure for the first time in years, and it shows in his new collection.

He was smiling yesterday after his ready-to-wear show, which, despite his couture clothes, remains the most significant part of his work. Of all the Paris couturiers, Saint Laurent best understands mass designing. His clothes are those most often spotted in the streets of Paris, Rome, London and New York.

He has come a long way from the painfully naive young man, overwhelmed by a heavy burden—at 21, he took over the late Christian Dior's job. Life has been good to him. Even if he still carries his shoulders in a shy, forward droop, Saint Laurent now does it with a winner's smile.

He owns his fashion house (he bought it back from Guibou), has moved into an elegant duplex on Rue de l'Université (which he took over from Marie Cuttoli, Picasso's friend) and he is about to expand from cramped quarters on Rue Spontini into a bigger and better locale on Avenue Marceau.

He has also, according to close associates, become a good businessman. This explains why he is not about to wreck his strong signature with erratic change.

The Classics

His collection yesterday was full of the old classics, but revamped and updated in new colors, and fabrics. You have to hand it to Saint Laurent—he put the cape on the map, and now that everybody else has followed, he is still going on with it. The same goes for his shirt jacket, skinny cable-knit sweater and his pants. The Saint Laurent pants suit is unusual in that it is more his than hers and he even throws in one of his popular "smoking" with a white dardana in the lapel.

His brilliant fuchsiads, reds, yellows, peacocks, and purples came across forcefully because he used a lot of velvet. "I'm so pleased," said Anita Smaga, who owns a boutique in Geneva, "velvet sells like crazy. He also revived fall, the sexy rustic, which is a welcome change after years of limp chiffon."

Saint Laurent goes on with his severe "I-can't-do-anything-for-you" black jersey dresses, pulled and gathered under the bosom. His clientele is conservative, not to say uptight. So it is a relief that he has come out with gaudy, but fun, clothes, straight out of the luxurious Russian ballets.

"Yes, I guess I was influenced by Poltret this time," said Saint Laurent, who has been to the recent Poltret retrospective.

Hence the puffball lame turbans, the tassels, the Russian doll dresses, the side-buttoned tunics, the peasant skirts, splashed with brilliant passion flowers, and the fox-bordered Tatar hats. Skirts, jackets and coats were also braided to death, like Cossacks' uniforms. When Saint

Right: Saint Laurent's Russian look with turban, padded jacket.

Below: from Dorothée Bis, the handknit look with trailing scarf.

Robert Groussin.



Laurent stacked up lame turban, padded jacket, green velvet balloon pants tucked into gold and purple boots, he was being deliberately vulgar with tongue in cheek.

In short, Saint Laurent did not kill off his tried and true successes but he had enough new directions (the kimono coat, the big mohair dress, the hard-edged suit) to make you feel that he has somewhere to go.

Paloma Picasso, who was at the show, said she liked the fall peasant skirts and the cropped

jackets that "stand away from the back." "Lovely, lovely collection," said Lauren Bacall as she gave the designer a warm "Applause. Applause" embrace.

At Dorothée bis, it was back to the Russian steppes again but strictly peasant style with none of the Establishment glitter. Jacqueline Jacobson, who designs the collection, did a brilliant job with knits—long, skinny wool dresses under thick wrap coats or capes that looked as if they had been knitted with a couple of broomsicks. Miss Jacobson, whose designs have matured without losing any of their freshness, has the British designers' irreverent and unpretentious approach to clothes.

Huge shawls trail to the floor, as do hooded coats which are lashed with giant tassels. And all the way through, there are Mongolian hats and boots. In contrast, her evening dresses are soft, "Great Gatsby" styles.

Ungaro's main merit is to have made knickers believable. It is nice to know that women who are tired of heavy, bell-bottomed pants can move to another and sadder formula—especially when it is done in blond suede with the raincoat that Ungaro cut so well. Ungaro used light tweeds, flecked flannels and fuzzy mohairs in washed-out, wilted tones. If he still does lots of prints, he is dead right. They are part of his signature and are bound to sell, even in a season which will be short on prints.

At Dior, Philippe Guibouge did his collection with a distinguished look that included lots of good, salable loden coats, mohair coats, allover dresses and lots of marabou jackets over sheer, gold lame dresses.

The fashion action now moves to London with the Fashion Fair this weekend at Earl's Court.

IN THE KITCHEN

Good Equipment Takes Obstacles Out of Cooking

By Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK (NYT).—Niccolò Paganini (1782-1840) was a legendary showoff. During the course of a concert he would, in the middle of a concerto, sonata or whatever, snip one of the strings of his violin and continue unabated on three strings.

Such trickery is great for the box office and dazzling to behold. But I know of a score of good cooks, most of them moderately well off and with something less than Paganini's virtuosity, who thrash about big, gleefully pigged year after year, in three-string kitchens.

It is a constant source of puzzlement. For most of them, cooking is only one of several hobbies, but whereas they will spend outrageous sums for clothes and equipment for skiing and après ski, in the kitchen they hobble along, as the saying goes, on one burner.

It is said that a genuinely accomplished chef, given the proper ingredients, could produce a meal of distinction given a skillet, wood and a match. You can also make mayonnaise stirring with a wooden spoon.

But who needs such odds and obstacles? I am a sucker for creature comforts, and to my mind they include proper pots and pans, assorted shapes and sizes, wire whisks of solid make and solidly constructed saucepans, and in addition to such basics as these and nests of mixing bowls, they also include a



French food processor takes on work of a blender—and more.

few niceties that might be outlined in detail.

First and foremost is a relative newcomer to the United States, a food processor, which has become the cooking gadget I would least prefer to do without.

It is a handsome contrivance made in France, where it is aptly called Mugi-Mix. It will do anything a blender can, but twice as well and more. It has a slice capacity, and it grinds, grates and purées. It gives a marvelous texture to cream soups. It is a veritable Merlin at making mousses of fish.

It is expensive; about 440 francs in France—\$150 in the United States.

Another all but indispensable item for a well-equipped kitchen

is a standard food press consisting of a coneshaped metal cylinder with a stand and wooden pestle.

It has hundreds of uses and is the ultimate gadget for mashed or puréed potatoes, car-

ARTS AGENDA

Under the title "Piano *** 74," a series of eight piano recitals will be given at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris, beginning May 2 with Michel Beroff and concluding June 12 with Rudolf Serkin. The others in this series are Maurizio Pollini, Nelson Freire, Vladimir Ashkenazy, Alfred Brendel, Bruno Leonardo Gelber and Alexis Weissenberg.

rots, turnips and the like. It also gives a silky smoothness to bean and split pea soups before they are pureed in the blender. The food press eliminates the tough "hulls" of cooked beans.

Another relatively new instrument that I would be loath to part with is a plastic spin-drier for salads. It is called a Rotor, and is made in Switzerland by the Stockli company. It is sold all over Europe—the price is about 10 Swiss francs.

For Salads

Remember those old-fashioned French salad baskets in which wet greens are swung around and around by hand to eliminate the rinsing water? They were O.K. provided you had a great outdoors and a strong right arm.

The spin-drier consists of two parts, a removable inner basket for the greens and an outer stationary holder. There is a ring attached to a belt which, when pulled, causes the inner basket to rotate at high speed and the water from the rinsed greens flow out by centrifugal force into the outside holder.

There is one gadget I prize which I rarely use for the express purpose for which it is made. It is a small grater whose primary use, according to the German manufacturer, Braun, is to grind coffee for espresso or filter pots. I, on the other hand, use it for grating herbs and spices, a trick I adopted from my friend Diana Kennedy, author of the esteemed "The Cooks of Mexico."

She uses it for grating dried

chilies. I use it for grating a large range of things from peppercorns to cummin and bay leaves. Braun and other grinders are available everywhere in Europe, retelling in France, for example, at around 110 francs.

One of the handiest pieces of equipment in my domain is a hand-operated meat grinder, also of German make. It is manufactured by Alexanderwerk and among the scores of things for which it is handy are grinding meats and stuffing sausages.

During the cold months I prepare many pounds of fresh sausages and stash the ones uncooked or unsmoked away in the freezer. The grinder comes in three sizes, small, medium and large, and is widely available in Europe, retelling in France for around 110 francs.

James Joyce Papers
Sold for \$26,208

LONDON, April 4 (UPI).—Letters, manuscripts and other materials belonging to Irish author James Joyce brought \$10,920 (\$26,208) in a sale today at Christie's auction house, company officials said.

A New York dealer, the House of Books, bought virtually all the collection for \$18,000 (\$49,200), they said.

The collection was sold anonymously, but once belonged to Herbert Hughes, a leading figure in the Irish artistic revival, who died in 1907.

Brecht's First Play in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 4 (UPI).—At the turn of the year, 1918, shortly after the outbreak of the so-called German Revolution, wrote the novelist Lion Feuchtwanger, "a very young man came to my Munich apartment. He was thin, badly shaved and unkempt in appearance. He slunk around the walls, spoke Swabian dialect, had written a play and his name was Bertolt Brecht."

"Unlike most young authors, who on handing over their manuscripts, have a habit of pointing to their bleeding hearts from which their work has been torn, this young man stressed that he had written his play exclusively to make money."

Feuchtwanger read the play and, impressed, telephoned the beginner to express his admiration and also his doubts that the piece had been written out of material necessity. At this the young author insisted violently that money-making had inspired it, but that he had another play as well, which was really good and that he would bring to be read. The play concerned for gold was "Trodden in der Nacht" ("Drums in the Night") and the other which the author esteemed above it was "Baal."

"Drums in the Night" which is now having its French premiere at the Théâtre Mécénique was Brecht's first success, being first performed at the Munich Kammerspiele in 1922 and later at Max Reinhardt's Deutsches Theater in Berlin.

"The 34-year-old poet, Brecht, has changed the literary physiognomy of Germany overnight... a new tone, a new melody, a new vision has entered our time," commented the critic Herbert Ihering.

"Drums in the Night" takes the Enchanted theme that was so popular in the post World War I years; the belated reappearance of a soldier believed to have been killed in action. It was the subject of Leonard Frank's "Karl and Anna" and of Toller's "Hinkemann," both of the same period.

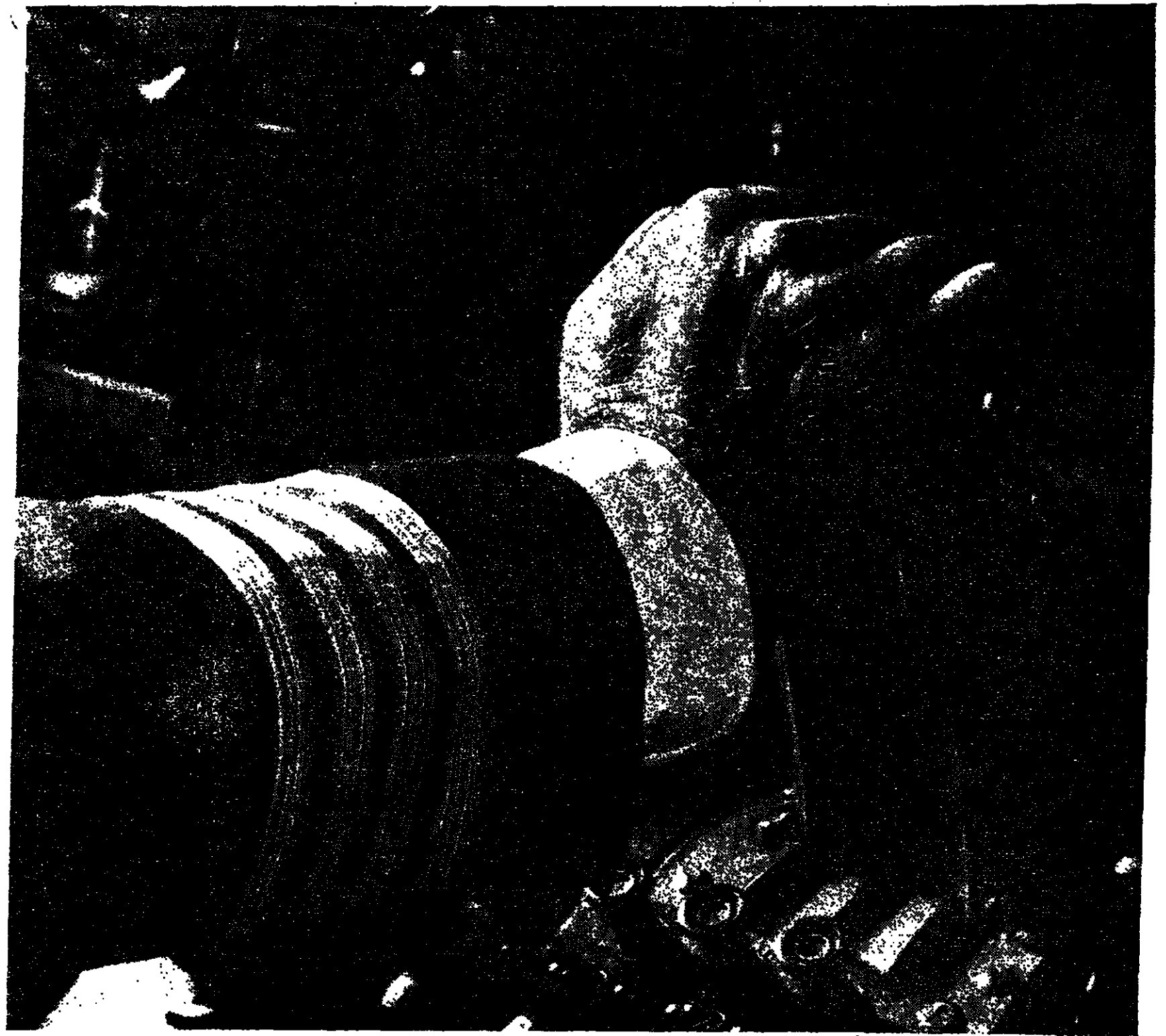
Brecht's protagonist, Kragler, comes back after long captivity in Africa to find that his fiancée is engaged to a repulsive profiteer. During the engagement party, held in a bar, while the shooting of the Spartacus rising can be heard from the streets, Kragler appears like a ghost from the past to demand his girl back. Pregnant from her affair with the shady profiteer, she still loves Kragler but cannot bear to confess what has happened and sends him away.

Kragler stumbles through the night as the drums of the doomed revolution sound. His faithless fiancée pursues him. He is about to join the rebels when she finds him, confesses her disloyalty and begs his forgiveness. Kragler showers abuse upon her but takes her back, deciding that he prefers a comfortable life with a tarnished bride to heroic death. "Every man feels best in his own skin," he remarks. "I am a swine and the swine goes home." As the Brecht scholar, Martin Esslin, sums it up, the play is a fierce rejection of all high-sounding cant, whether militarist or revolutionary.

"Drums in the Night" is now a half-century old. In some details it betrays its age, belonging very definitely to the German expressionism of the 1920s, but it retains sufficient dramatic force to emerge as more than a mere curio. Its dramatic personae, as was the Brecht method, border on grotesque caricature and must be fitted into the intended theatrical cartoon drawn with black humor. This, alas, has not been accomplished at the Théâtre Mécénique where the play, evidently having been mistaken for a slice-of-death piece about the ingratitude heaped on a returned soldier, is being acted in a gruff realistic manner with an excess of bellowing attempting to enliven a deadweight production.

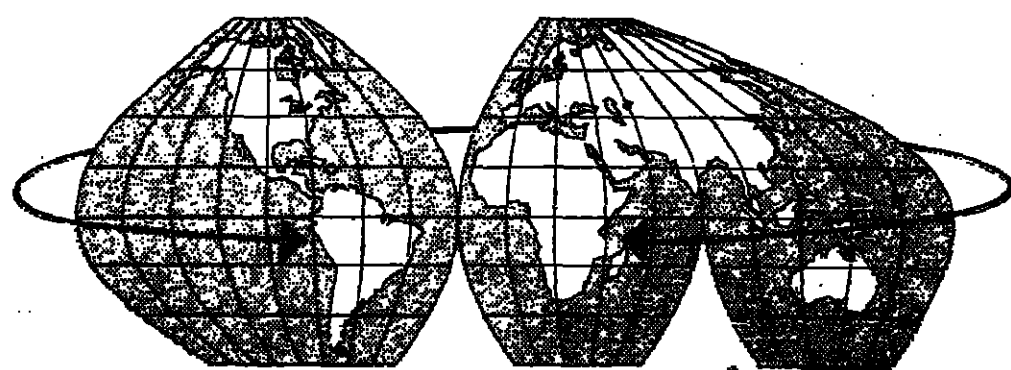
It is increasingly evident that what the experimental theaters most badly need are manuscript scouts. Why, for example, were we hustled into the cellular auditorium of the Théâtre d'Art, beneath the Châtelet, last night to be harangued by Dimitri Kollias about Philippe Pétain? Has the case of Pétain anything to do with current politics? If so, the author neglects to relate the two and one wonders what the object of the trying rehearsal may be.

In the close quarters of the tiny theater Pétain is on trial again, being impersonated by an actor in elaborate very-old-man makeup, a bald wig and a half mask covering his head. The makeup is ingenious. As the marshal sits in silence wearing his military uniform, he is accused and defended. An enlisted man, executed on his orders in 1918, and a Jewish girl, who was deported during the Vichy regime, appear as witnesses against him. Toward the end of the session Pétain rises to read his own defense. This is followed by more declarations pro and con; the theatergoer is finally liberated. This "play" must have been written because the 30th anniversary of the fall of the Nazi occupation takes place this year. But what a strange commemoration!



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SHARPS & FLATS

PARIS—Cat Stevens will be at the Salle Pleyel on April 8 at 7 and 10:30 p.m. The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at L'Orée du Bois for the month of April. Singer Anita Tucker is appearing nightly at the Trois Mallets also for the month. Chick Corea will be at the Olympia on April 6 at 5 p.m. The American Center is offering jazz concerts on April 5 and 6 at 9 p.m. Steve Fotis and Recent History will be at the Chat Qui Pêche April 5, 6, and 7.

FRANKFURT—Elton John will be at the Festhalle auf dem Messeplande on April 6 at 9 p.m.

AMSTERDAM—Jonni Mitchell will be at the Concertgebouw on April 6 at 8 p.m.

Ellie Fitzgerald and her all-stars, touring Great Britain, will be in London at the Royal Festival Hall on April 8; in Bristol at the Colston Hall on April 9; in Southampton at the Southport Theatre on April 10 and in Glasgow at the Apollo on April 11. All concerts start at 7:30 p.m.

—FRANK VAN BEARLE

هكذا عن الأصل

France's New Future

Charles de Gaulle was once described as "a man of the day-before-yesterday and of the day-after-tomorrow." President Georges Pompidou, the aide whom he made prime minister and privately named as his presidential successor—then disowned, unsuccessfully—was a man for today.

Simple but highly literate, warm but shrewd, a moderate conservative, pragmatic in all things, he will be remembered as the man who seized the scepter when the general fell and who consolidated the Gaullist revolution. He led France toward the center at home and, until his last year, toward the unity of West Europe, opening for Britain the door to the Common Market that De Gaulle had kept closed.

The tragedy is that, like the general, he clung to power too long, after a debilitating illness had sapped his energy and patience. Political setbacks contributed to the strain. While heavy losses in last year's parliamentary election still left his coalition government with a majority, the Gaullists as such became again a minority party in the National Assembly. There has more recently been a drift to the left, particularly as the energy crisis has begun to slow growth and raise prices.

"I get more Gaullist every day," President Nixon reportedly said in greeting France's President in Ireland last May. "And me, less and less, they say in France." Mr. Pompidou replied. Like the general, whose myth was that he was above politics, Mr. Pompidou never formally joined the Gaullist party, but he dominated its activities nevertheless. He insisted from the day he became prime minister that a broad coalition with center, and center-right, parties, all favorable to a united Europe, was an essential underpinning to stability even when the Gaullists themselves held a majority in the National Assembly.

But, more recently, his chief political concerns were to preserve the cohesion of his power base, the Gaullist party, his leadership of it and his control over the succession, as his followers began to press for a resignation that would bring an early election under Gaullist management. A harder, more nationalist line toward the United States

and his European partners, put forward in acid terms by his new foreign minister, Michel Jobert, helped appease traditional Gaullists and neutralize Communist and left-Socialist critics.

The outlook now is for six weeks of uncertainty. The Gaullist party is more or less united behind former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, a liberal pro-European, friendly to the United States. But the leader of the Independent Republicans, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the Gaullists' chief ally in the coalition, has long had presidential ambitions and may split the vote in the first round of the election.

The Socialist leader, François Mitterand, will be a formidable opponent. With support from the Communists and some of the center-left, he won 45 percent of the vote when he ran against Gen. de Gaulle in 1965. Since then, he has reorganized the Socialist party, built both organizational strength and public backing and shaped a more formal alliance with the Communists, whose electoral power he now can match or possibly exceed. A left victory cannot be ruled out. It would lead to a clash with the Gaullist majority in the National Assembly and a considerable period of political confusion, with new parliamentary elections likely at an early date.

Election of Mr. Chaban-Delmas or Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would bring another Gaullist coalition government, with substantial center support, little immediate change at home and the likelihood of more moderate policies abroad, including a more conciliatory attitude toward France's European partners and the United States, similar to President Pompidou's before his illness.

There is no center party candidate capable of challenging both the Socialist-Communist and the Gaullist coalitions at this time. Gen. de Gaulle succeeded in breaking up the center parties and polarizing the country, not into an effective two-party system, but into a Gaullist coalition and a left capable of coming to power only with Communist support. The dangers are obvious, both for France and the Atlantic Alliance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sen. Buckley's Letter

Sen. James L. Buckley of New York takes strong exception (today's Letters) to some remarks made in The Washington Post editorial (IHT, March 21) concerning his call for President Nixon's resignation. Although the offending editorial quoted freely from Mr. Buckley's text and enclosed all such material within the confines of quotation marks, the senator expresses concern that some readers may have taken an italicized sentence (without quotation marks) in which he paraphrased his argument to be a direct quotation from him. We don't know why readers would have: we didn't intend that they should; and we hope that they did not.

So we apologize to any reader who took that sentence to be a quotation from Sen. Buckley. It was, on the contrary, a characterization of his argument—and an accurate one, despite the senator's complaint. For however Sen. Buckley now chooses to describe the content of his statement, he did in fact rest his preference for a presidential resignation in large part on a view that the constitutionally prescribed process for removal of a president from office—namely, impeachment proceedings—was too risky for the nation to undergo. And, having described a prospective Senate impeachment trial variously as some kind of "Roman circus" and some kind of "melodrama" in which "the most sordid dogs dug up by the Watergate miners would inflame the passions of the domestic audience," Sen. Buckley professes himself at a loss to understand where we got the idea that he didn't have much confidence in the rectitude of his colleagues or the maturity of the public.

Sen. Buckley seems mistakenly to assume from what we said that (1) we are opposed to a presidential resignation (or even a call for one) under any circumstances and that (2) we are so opposed because we are lusty after Mr. Nixon's humiliation in an impeachment trial. He is wrong on both counts. But since we despair of effectively explaining our position to anyone who has such an abysmal view of our motives, we will go at

it another way. We will call witnesses whom Sen. Buckley respects: Sen. Barry Goldwater, Sen. Jesse Helms, Sen. Strom Thurmond and Sen. Carl Curtis, for example. These are among the people who rejected Mr. Buckley's proposal and to whom we must assume he does not impute moral and intellectual qualms of the kind he imputes to us. Sen. Helms put it this way:

"If the President is guilty, then I agree with Sen. Buckley that Mr. Nixon should resign. But if Mr. Nixon is innocent, as he claims to be, I feel it would be destructive to the long-range best interests of the country for him to yield to the rising clamor."

Sen. Goldwater had this to say:

"If any evidence of criminal acts on the part of the President is proven I will change my position and support the Buckley proposal."

You will notice that both men hinge the possibility of a presidential resignation to the establishment of evidence that Richard Nixon has in fact done something demonstrably and seriously wrong. Surely that should be a condition of any presidential resignation of the kind we are discussing (as distinct from a resignation or stepping aside on grounds of disability as provided for in the 25th Amendment). And surely the studied absence of any such suggestion is the principal flaw of Mr. Buckley's position as he stated it on March 19. In fact the senator went out of his way to state his conviction that resignation would not be taken as evidence of any wrongdoing or even weakness on Mr. Nixon's part. And in his letter to us today he again describes his reason for thinking that Mr. Nixon should leave office as proceeding from a "crisis of confidence"—a public state of mind. If you will—and not from any act committed by Mr. Nixon. That is why the suggestion made so little sense to us. And that is why it still does.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Britain and the Common Market

Harold Wilson's minority government has presented the European Community, already overburdened with cares and woe, with another and completely new problem. For the first time an EEC member state is calling into question its fundamental agreements with the Common Market—and thus, at the same time, its own contractual re-

ability under international law (since the membership agreements of Great Britain, Denmark and Ireland with the EEC are, constitutionally speaking, of an equally binding character as the Treaty of Rome, the basic constitution of the Common Market itself). . . . This is more than just a British problem.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

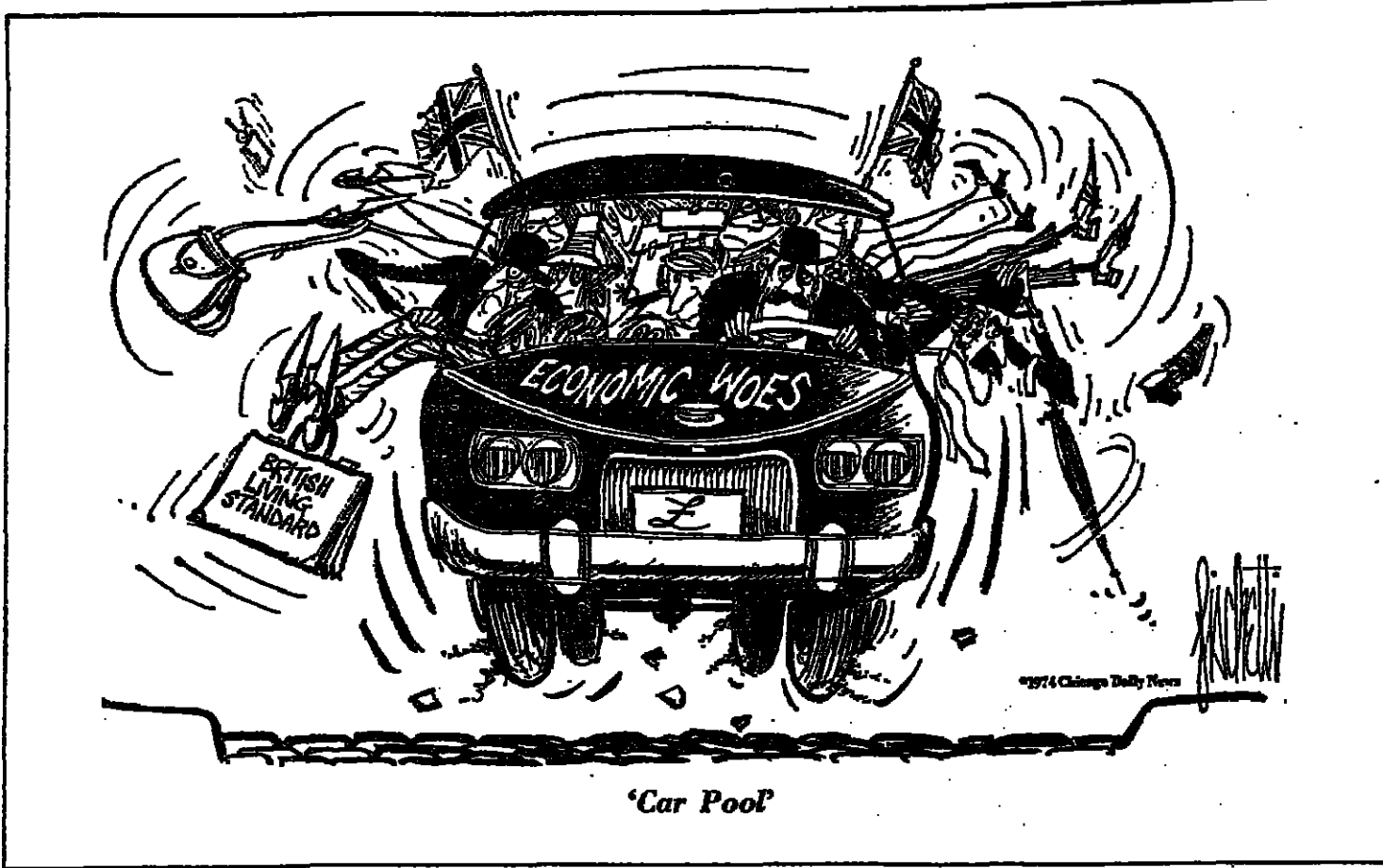
April 5, 1899

PARIS—The numerous shipping disasters which have taken place during the last few days have called attention to the absolute inefficiency of sea signals in fog. Several leading experts are of the opinion that Marconi's wireless telegraph system might be called into requisition with some effect in this special connection. In any event, something definitely must be done to lessen, if not eliminate, these tragedies.

Fifty Years Ago

April 5, 1924

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court William Howard Taft both expect to attend the Bar Association convention in London this summer together with hundreds of other American lawyers and judges. There is no doubt about Chief Justice Taft attending, however, Secretary Hughes says that political conditions at home might make it impossible for him to leave the country.



'Car Pool'

The Saga of Nixon's Back Taxes

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—The sudden denouement of President Nixon's tax saga is another in a series of seemingly endless national shocks. It is not just the total amount the congressional staff found due, a staggering \$476,431 without penalties, or the \$432,787 plus interest that the President has agreed to pay on demand of the Internal Revenue Service. It is the petty, the very petty, details of the ways tax was avoided.

In deducting 25 percent of all the operating expenses of his home in San Clemente, Calif., Nixon included a portion of the cost of watering a three-hole golf course in 1969 and 1970. He took depreciation on a \$2,368 credenza used at Key Biscayne. He deducted \$9,381 spent in 1969 for food, beverages, decorations and rentals at "Miss Tricia Nixon's masked ball," as the report put it. He deducted \$23,576 for what the report called "food expenses of the First Family while at Key Biscayne, San Clemente and Camp David."

The figures and the facts are the more telling because of the notably dispassionate, indeed dry, tone of the report. The staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is known for its utter avoidance of partisanship, and no one could read this extensive report without recognizing that it had held to that standard.

Cards and Flowers

The staff made a point of observing that the President could properly have taken some deductions, for example to buy Christmas cards or flowers for public gifts, if his lawyers had advanced some substantiation of those purposes. They did not.

Again, in finding that \$92,298 in improvements at the Key Biscayne and San Clemente residences were primarily for Nixon's benefit, the report emphasized that it was not making any judgment on the propriety of the governmental spending. It said only that the money must be regarded as income to Nixon, as must \$27,105 in government air trips provided for his family and friends.

On the largest and most important issue—the deductions for Nixon's alleged gift of \$576,000 in personal papers to the nation—the committee staff made a commendable legal and factual findings against allowing the claimed deduction. It agreed with the many outside tax lawyers and scholars who had written on the subject, on issue after issue: whether the papers were really conveyed to the National Archives before the tax deduction cutoff date of July 25, 1969, whether Nixon retained a property interest in them, whether the deed was properly signed and so on.

Just why the President's aides tried to delay the congressional report's publication is mystifying. In any event, Nixon always had to deal with the Internal Revenue Service. It had agents working closely with the Joint Committee investigation, and it would almost certainly have felt obligated to serve deficiency notices on him if he failed to pay the amounts indicated—or most of them—voluntarily.

No Fraud Charge

Indications are that the IRS has ruled out a fraud charge, either civil or criminal. The committee staff carefully took no position on that, or on the lesser penalties for negligence, but it did raise an eyebrow here and

there about the behavior of Nixon's longtime tax lawyers. After saying that it had no evidence on the President's knowledge of the doubled debt, the report observed that it was signed by an assistant counsel in the White House on April 10, 1970, "the same day Nixon signed the tax returns."

A finding of negligence would have added a 5 percent penalty to the deficiencies, bringing the congressional total due with interest to \$480,078. Civil fraud would have added 50 percent to all the deficiencies (whether individually fraudulent or not) and would suspend the statute of limitations on the 1969 return to

make interest due there, bringing the grand total due to \$730,175. Beyond the trouble for Richard Nixon and the proper concern of the country for his tax probity, the report of the Joint Committee staff should sound an extremely serious alarm for the Internal Revenue Service.

'69 Return

The Service never investigated Nixon's 1969 return, letting the statute of limitations run out despite the enormous claim for deductions on the doubtful gift of papers. When it finally got around to investigating the later return of last May, the agents spent just eight days on the whole complex set of returns. They

apparently never put any questions about the papers to the General Services Administration, which supposedly received the gift, or to the appraiser who valued it.

When that extraordinarily brisk and easy audit of the Nixon returns was completed, the official in charge wrote the President: "I want to compliment you on the care shown in the preparation of your returns." That man, William D. Waters, has since been promoted to head the Philadelphia regional office. If public confidence in the tax system is not to be seriously damaged by the Nixon scandal, the IRS will have to do some candid examination of itself.

Letters

Getting His Kicks

I was grieved to read in Samuel Justice's People column (IHT, March 27) that Prince Philip had been "kicked by a horse about half a mile from Windsor Castle." Knowing the area quite well, I would have been interested to know in which direction the prince had been kicked. If it had been in a northerly direction the prince would have landed in the playing fields of Eton.

PETER LUKE,
Malaga, Spain.

Sadat Interview

Anwar Sadat, in his interview with Arnold de Borchgrave, does indeed give the impression of deep wisdom, if read by someone without the slightest knowledge of previous and current events in the Middle East. It is clear why Mr. de Borchgrave did not ask the additional questions which leap into the reader's mind—for instance, when Mr. Sadat said that Egypt did not want to destroy Israel, what changed his mind? As it is well known that the October war had been prepared with Soviet training, Soviet weapons, Soviet strategy and with the intended outcome completely to Soviet advantage, aren't Mr. Sadat's remarks with regard to this subject pure eyewash?

Considering the events during the war, what connection is there between the facts and Mr. Sadat's words? Remembering the Suez Canal, quite a long time before the October war a proposal was made by Israel to pull back a certain distance east of the canal, demilitarize the area and so enable Egypt to reopen the canal. This proposal was rejected by Egypt out of hand—why? It would seem that the situation today is not much different from the one that would result from an acceptance of this proposal. But what we must not forget is the fact that had Egypt (the U.S.S.R.) succeeded in its intention, the whole of the Middle East would now be in the hands of the Soviet Union, and we must not forget that Russia is not a country that ever gives up its intentions. It will, however, change its methods to suit any situation and will do anything at all to achieve its ends by any means whatever.

Many more questions must be asked with regard to Mr. Sadat's replies—it is to be hoped that the strategists are asking them.

(Mrs.) S. MAZE.

Sen. Buckley Replies

In your [Washington Post] editorial "Sen. Buckley's Statement" (IHT, March 21) you correctly quote me as in no way implying guilt in my call for the President's resignation. Your answer is "Then why the hell should he resign?" You follow this question with: "...for the good of the nation, Sen. Buckley replies and in order to spare us the burden and pain of due process, in order to avoid the risk our Founding Fathers so thoughtlessly seem to have built into the Constitution..." (Italics in the original.)

I fear that some of your readers might get the mistaken impression that the words in italics were taken directly from my speech. They were not, of course, nor do they in any way

convey the substance of anything I have said concerning the desirability of resignation on the part of the President. They are, instead, your words and your thoughts; and to speak charitably, I question the professionalism of their having been imputed to me.

You further state that I do not have "much faith" in "either the rectitude of [my] colleagues or the maturity of the people in the use of elections." As proof of this you quote a passage from my statement in which I (correctly) describe the impact here and abroad of a protracted, televised impeachment trial. How these observations can be translated into a lack of faith in the rectitude of my colleagues or the maturity of the American people, you never bother to make clear.

While the author of your editorial goes about zealously striking down straw men of his own construction, he studiously ignores my explicit thesis; namely, that the "Watergate affair" has evolved into a crisis of confidence from which President Nixon cannot recover irrespective of any ultimate finding as to guilt or innocence. I stated that Watergate had resulted in a "loss of faith on the part of the public that has eroded his credibility and moral authority; a loss that, in my judgment, is beyond repair." I therefore recommended resignation as the one course of action that would bring the crisis to an end, restore a fully-functioning presidency, and salvage some hope of implementing the mandate of the 1972 election.

The Washington Post notwithstanding, a presidential resignation subverts neither the Constitution nor due process. It ought not to be necessary to remind the editors that resignation is specifically contemplated by Article II and the 25th Amendment, and that upon leaving office, a President becomes fully subject to normal judicial process.

Under the circumstances, I can only wonder whether The Washington Post's extraordinary reaction to the suggestion of resignation reflects a fear that it will be cheated of the spectacle of the President's public humiliation that not satisfied with the well-deserved Pulitzer prize, The Post is now insisting on a presidential scalp.

JAMES L. BUCKLEY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington.

More on 'Keelhaul'

One need not be an apologist for Stalin's crimes to be appalled by the review of the book "Operation Keelhaul" (IHT, March 28). Does reviewer Edwin McDowell think that any country, including the United States, would treat its citizens fighting alongside the Nazis against their own country with other than extreme severity? And at a time when the Nazis conquest seemed almost inevitable?

What dark reasons can both McDowell and author Julius Epstein have to insult our intelligence by saying of these traitors that "their hope was to restore democracy to their homeland" (do they, then, assert that democracy had existed in Russia before the war)?

That the Russians hanged only Gen. Vlasov and his staff and such others as were guilty of atrocities against their own people

strikes me as being quite merciful. McDowell, revealingly, says nothing of the hundreds of thousands of Russian prisoners who refused to join Vlasov's "liberation" army at the almost certain cost of their own lives. Nor does he seem to recognize that the Vlasov army was responsible for an unknown number of American, British, French and other casualties.

ELLIOT H. WILSON,
Malaga, Spain.

Don Cook (Letters, April 1) commenting on the review of the book, "Operation Keelhaul" (IHT, March 28) asks whether the American and British leaders could have condemned their own citizens, "liberated" by the Russians, to being kept Soviet prisoners should the Western powers have refused to turn over the thousands of Soviet prisoners of war who so rightly feared repatriation.

I would first ask whether Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill tried very hard to resist the Russian demand and to find other ways of getting the Russians to give up their Western hostages? Those who remember the era may have doubts, particularly in the case of F.D.R. Without denigrating his many great contributions to America's well-being, Roosevelt, in dealing with Stalin, showed himself to be vain, naïve and callous to the fate of "expendables."

T. HAYES DE SCHEFFERT,
Paris.

Bicycle Energy

That "greater use of bicycles could save energy" is not the "central finding" of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory report, "Energy Use for Bicycling," but rather the "central misreading" of the Los Angeles Times reporter, Lee Dye, whose article, "U.S. Spends \$30,000 to prove using bicycles saves energy," was printed (IHT, March 27).

In fact, the report states, as the outlet of both its prefatory "abstract" and its conclusion that "total energy use for bicycling... (is)... a 90 percent reduction from the energy use for automobiles (in urban travel)." Dye's choosing of a "corollary" as a prime target for his inaccurately intended cost-benefit analysis—a \$30,000 homologue—while it aptly describes his own capacity for wit, completely misrepresents the bicycle's potential as a vital urban transport mode.

RICHARD ARMBY,
MONTAGU JR.,
Paris.

P - Q

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104	83	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	204	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1574	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
105	30	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	205	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1575	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
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113	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	213	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1583	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
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121	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	221	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1591	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
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128	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	228	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1598	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
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133	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	233	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1603	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
134	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	234	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1604	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
135	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	235	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1605	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
136	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	236	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1606	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
137	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	237	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1607	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
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143	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	243	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1613	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
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147	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	247	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1617	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
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150	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	250	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1620	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
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152	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	252	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1622	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
153	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	253	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1623	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
154	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	254	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1624	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
155	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65	32	36%	31	+ 1%	255	20	Lombard	36	37	11	68%	74	24	24	+ 1%	1625	13	PCASH	1.07	8	45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
156	54	Hanna	1.33	11	65																										

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CHICAGO FUTURES					London Commodities	
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. close	
WHEAT	4.16	4.27 1/4	4.14	4.23	4.17 1/4	
May	4.18	4.21 1/2	3.99	4.04	4.01 1/2	
Sept	4.07	4.21 1/4	4.01	4.07	4.05	
CORN	2.68	2.76 1/2	2.63 1/2	2.68	2.66	
May	2.70	2.76 1/2	2.64	2.68	2.66	
Sept	2.68	2.76 1/2	2.63 1/2	2.68	2.66	
LIVE HOGS	32.35	32.55	32.00	32.40	32.40	
Apr	32.35	32.55	32.00	32.40	32.40	
Jun	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Aug	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Oct	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Dec	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Feb	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Apr	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Jun	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Aug	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Oct	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Dec	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Feb	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Apr	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Jun	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Aug	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Oct	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
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Aug	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Oct	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Dec	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
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Feb	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Apr	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
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Oct	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56	32.73	
Dec	32.47	32.90	32.37	32.56		

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International Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

April 4, 1974

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.L.	Gldr.	SF com.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	3.8065	5.6181	1.9068	53.71*	42.89*	4.8304*	17.98*	44.37*	
Bombay	39.90	94.14	15.439	8.15	4.03	14.74*	13.95	5.693	
Frankfurt	3.25	5.116		53.75*	42.92*	4.845*	18.1*	41.85*	
London (a)	2.2588		6.0978	11.58	2518.75	45.875	93.975	7.345	14.61
Madras	353.45	1817.75	294.5			254.98	18.985	308.6	103.7
Paris	6.54			Unavailable	do to strike				
Stockholm	3.0709	7.2477	1.3947	63.24*	6.0534*	1.1332	7.9025*		50.18*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 6.8063; Deutsche: 2.455; Israeli S: 4.230; Pakistani: 56.775; Schilling: 18.88; Sw. krona: 4.8377; Yen: 277.65; Belgian Franc: franc 40.338.

Zinc: spot 71.0 712 710 - 724
 3 months 66 - 668
 Silver: spot 212.5 212.5 210.5 211
 3 months 211.5 221.8 217.5 222

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Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines
Banque Nationale de Paris

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

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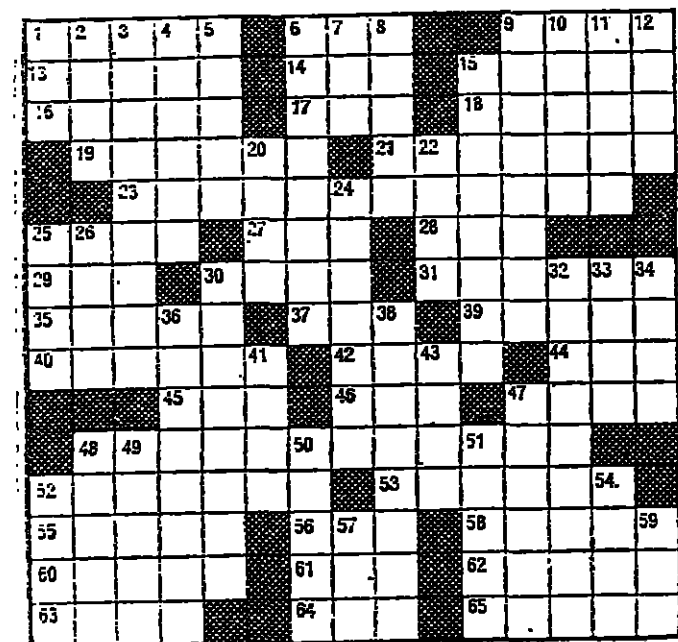
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BUDAPEST.....	18 65 Fair	PARIS.....	39 66 Cloudy
CAIRO.....	18 65 Fair	PRAGUE.....	18 63 Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	18 61 Cloudy	ROME.....	16 61 Fair
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DUBLIN.....	18 61 Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	18 63 Cloudy
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EL PASO.....	21 60 Cloudy	VIENNA.....	13 23 Fair
FRANKFURT.....	16 63 Overcast	WARSAW.....	16 61 Cloudy
GENEVA.....	18 61 Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	16 61 Cloudy
HELSINKI.....	4 45 Fair	ZURICH.....	16 61 Fair
HONOLULU.....	4 20 Fair		
LOS ANGELES.....	12 61 Cloudy		
LONDON.....	18 65 Cloudy		
LOS ANGELES.....	20 65 Fair		

(Tideyard's readings: U.S. Canada
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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GOOD MORNING, MIDNIGHT

By Jean Rhys. Vintage Books. 190 pp. \$1.65.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

A beautiful woman growing old may be one of the Aspidochelone themes—in fiction. Especially when she is alone, when she has no one to console her, when she has no husband and children to cherish her other qualities, which often increase as it is to compensate her for her lost youth. Humanity, wit, warmth and all the myriad lessons of love are so much less cyeatching than physical beauty. People must strain, peer, persevere, have patience, to see them. It is like being rich and losing one's money: one is not less a person, but there are adjustments to be made. One has to be restyled, so to speak. Now there only luxuries are those of the sensibility.

and then, these are lachrymæ rerum, tears in the nature of things. "Too many waltzes have ended" as the poet said.

"I will buy a hat, arm myself with a hat, robe of confidence and the future. Even this is not simple, Sasha discovers. 'The hats now are very difficult, very difficult to wear,' the salesgirl warns. For all her ill luck, Sasha is level-headed: the hat, however, must be worn pulled down—comme ça—and cocked on one side. In her hat, she is cocked like a gun, a man picks her up, a man picks up Sasha. She is a masterpiece of nature. She is a person who lives on a very small fixed income. His type is as familiar, as transparent, as a popular song.

Sasha gets a job. A rich woman hires her as a literary amanuensis, takes her to Monte Carlo. At 6:30 in the morning, she comes in: "Are you awake? I've just thought of a story... Once upon a time there was a cactus—" Sasha's job is to flesh out the rest. "This story," her employer says, looking anxious, "is an allegory. You understand, it's an allegory." "Yes," she understands. Sasha answers. Could you make it a Persian garden?" "I don't see why not."

All this time Miss Rhys is entertaining us very well, and affecting us, too, but no one could conceive what she really has in mind. In her own delicate way, she is preparing us for one of the most devastating encounters between two human beings in the literary world. And that is what happens. When René picks Sasha up, she is puzzled. He is handsome, confident, not a loser like the Russian—what does he want? Can he be fooled by her old fur coat? He holds her hand and looks at it like a child, thinking that it is his finger. "No good," she says. "Only worth about 50 francs." "What," he says. "Your hand?" And that is but the first of a series of misunderstandings that will lead us only what René is not.

He throws back his head and laughs, in order to show his teeth. Large, white, very nice indeed. Beautiful teeth." Sasha says ironically. "Yes, I know," he answers, making it clear that he is one of those creatures to whom irony does not apply. He wants to make love to her, but she says, "Hien! You have wounds." Her innocence, notwithstanding, he too has suffered, is serious. Without a word of explanation, he shows her a scar on his neck, stretching from ear to ear, and it remains one of the most mysterious testimonies ever offered by a man to a woman. She is not a virgin, but she wants him, but she wants him too. Only "it is a difficult moment when you are out of practice..."

What follows then is so comprehensively human—blending birth and death, the frailty of the flesh and the fury of the spirit—that no one who reads "Good Morning, Midnight" will ever forget it. Or that the hats that year were indeed very difficult to wear.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

—By **ALAN TRUSCOTT**

An adage, "When in doubt lead trumps," can be carried too far. If the trump is a singleton, the danger of damaging his partner's trump holding is likely to be greater than the danger of giving away a trick by some other lead. A case in point is the diagrammed deal.

unlikely to have led from a trump queen. The spade ace won, and a diamond trick was surrendered to East. To stop the ruffs, East played the spade queen and followed with the ten.

Exactly how many spades North should bid in response to one spade is debatable. Some would modestly bid two spades. Some would make a preemptive raise to game. The choice of a raise to three, invitational but not forcing, was a reasonable compromise.

queen and when this won he followed with the ace. West correctly played the king, the card he was known to hold. But the 8-7 in dummy were now significant.

Hoping the hands would fit well, South staggered on to game. His prospects were not very good, but a lot depended on whether West could solve an "impossible" opening lead problem.

played the six he tossed a loser. The game was now safe, since dummy had three heart winners and a trump to take care of the remaining minor-suit losers and make an overtrick.

Leading from a king is always risky, for: it will probably lose a trick unless partner has the ace or the queen. It is slightly less risky to lead from a long suit headed by the king than from a short one, so there was something to be said for a diamond lead that would probably have led to

NORTH
 ♠ 8754
 ♥ AQ8753
 ♦ Q
 ♣ 73

WEST EAST
 ♠ 3 KQ10
 ♥ KJ9 ♣ 642

However, West believed in the maxim "when in doubt lead trumps." This bromide needs a supplementary clause: "unless you have a singleton." A singleton trump lead is just as bad as a lead from a king, and in some ways worse. Here it solved South's major problem.

East put up the spade king, an attempted falsehood that did not deceive South: West was most

♦ K10873 ♠ AJ42
 ♣ KJ94 ♠ 1082
 SOUTH (D)
 ♦ A1962
 ♥ 10
 ♦ 965
 ♣ AQ65
 North and South were vul-
 nerable. The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
 4 ♣ Pass Pass Pass
 West led the spade three.

هكذا من الأصل

Aaron Ties Ruth's Home Run Record



Immortal Babe Ruth, on his way to No. 714, 40 years ago.

CINCINNATI, April 4 (AP)—Hank Aaron, Atlanta's 40-year-old slugger, earned his place among baseball's immortals today when he smashed the 714th home run of his career, tying the all-time record held by Babe Ruth.

He hit his historic blast in his first at-bat of the 1974 season—in the first inning against Cincinnati—to equal a mark once thought unreachable.

Aaron's homer off veteran righthander Jack Billingham cleared the leftfield fence about 370 feet from home plate. The Reds, however, won the game, 7-6, in the 11th inning.

A standing-room-only crowd estimated at 50,000, including Vice-President Ford and Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, unleashed a long, noisy tribute to the superstar.

Aaron's record-tying home run was hit on a 3-1 pitch with two men on base. The ball failed to reach the leftfield bleachers, falling between the fence and the stadium wall. It was retrieved by a member of the Riverfront Stadium security force, brought back to the field and presented to Aaron by second-base umpire John McSherry.

Ralph Garr had opened the game with a walk and Mike Lum followed with a single to leftfield. After Darrel Evans flied out, Aaron approached the plate to a loud ovation. He took two balls outside, then a called strike letter high, and then another ball before lining the next pitch over the fence.

His Atlanta teammates poured out of the dugout to meet him at home plate and Aaron stroled to a box seat beside the Atlanta dugout and kissed his wife. Then he went into the dugout as the applause continued. He came out again when McSherry carried the ball to him in a brown paper bag.

The game was interrupted as Kuhn, came onto the field to pay tribute to Aaron, along with Bill Bartholomay, board chairman of the Braves.

"Thank you very much," Aaron said from the field. "I'm just glad it's almost over with."

The outfielder thus ended the controversy that had encircled him since the Braves announced intentions to withhold him from the Cincinnati series and let him make his bid for the record when the club opens an

11-game home stand against Los Angeles Monday night.

Kuhn entered the debate by advising the Braves that he expected them to use Aaron as they had last year, playing two of every three games. It wasn't learned for certain until just before game time that Aaron would pitch in the opener.

It was his 96th career home run off Cincinnati pitching and his 54th in this city. He hit 43 in old Crosley Field.

Aaron has hit four other homers off Billingham—No. 529 on June 17, 1969; No. 636 on Sept. 15, 1971; No. 641 on April 23, 1972, and No. 709 last Sept. 8. The first two came when Billingham pitched for the Houston Astros.

It also marked the 11th time in two years that Aaron has homered in a game pitched by Atlanta's Carl Morton. Morton was the pitcher of record for Aaron's last three homers of the 1973 season.

Aaron's homer gave the Braves a 3-0 first-inning lead. He received another standing ovation from the fans in the leftfield seats when he trotted to his position in the bottom of the inning.



Superstar Hank Aaron, hitting No. 714 and still on the move.

Long Road to No. 714 Began 20 Years Ago

CINCINNATI, April 4 (AP)—It all began on April 23, 1954, in the Milwaukee Braves' game against the Cardinals in St. Louis. Vic Raschi, finishing up an illustrious pitching career—most of it with the New York Yankees—

gave up a fourth-inning home run. He was victim No. 1 in Henry Aaron's amazing quest to shatter baseball's "unbreakable" record—Babe Ruth's 714 career home runs.

Ruth, who died in New York in 1948, closed his career in typical Ruthian style, smashing his final three home runs in the same game when he was 40 years old. Playing with the Boston Braves, Ruth hit No. 713 off Red Lucas and added Nos. 712 and 714 off Guy Bush on May 25, 1935, at Pittsburgh.

Aaron reached the 700 mark last July 21, with a homer in Atlanta off Ken Brett of the Philadelphia Phillies. Then days elapsed before he hit No. 701 off Cincinnati's Pedro Bordon.

His longest drought of the year followed. 16 days, before Aaron rapped one on each of the next three days, the first off Jack Aker at Chicago on Aug. 16.

The victim of No. 703 was Montreal's Steve Renko and enabled Aaron to tie Stan Musial's all-time record for extra-base hits at 1,377. Musial's record fell the following night when Aaron connected off the Expos' Steve Rogers.

He hit No. 705 off Reggie Cleveland of St. Louis and 706 off Mike Pappas of Chicago, both in Atlanta Stadium, the first on Aug. 22 and the second on Aug. 28.

The Braves launched their September schedule in San Diego and Aaron responded with a two-homer performance on Sept. 3.

He hit his 707th off Clay Kirby in the third inning and, two innings later, belted No. 708 off Vincente Romo. Ruth had also hit his 707th on Sept. 3, 1934, when the Bambino was 39.

The 708th off Romo tied Ruth's record for most home runs in a league. Ruth had hit 708 in the American League and added his final six with the National League Braves in 1935.

He returned to Atlanta to hit No. 709 off Jack Billingham of Cincinnati on Sept. 8. Two days later, he hit No. 710 off San Francisco's Don Castronovo.

But a week passed before he struck again, this time No. 711 off righthander Gary Ross of San Diego in Atlanta on Sept. 17. He narrowly missed a homer in Cincinnati a few days later, then moved to within two of the mark with a blast into the leftfield seats of the Houston Astrodome off southpaw Dave Roberts on Sept. 22.

Weather plagued the last week of the season in Atlanta, raining out one game against the Los Angeles Dodgers in which Claude Osteren had been scheduled to pitch. Osteren has yielded 13 homers to Aaron, standing second on that list only to his former Dodger teammate, Don Drysdale, who gave up 17.

Aaron set the stage for a dramatic season finale when he hit No. 713 off Houston's Jerry Reuss in the 11th inning. "Well, I feel like tomorrow probably will be the last I've been waiting for all these years," Aaron said after the homer off Reuss. "If I get a good pitch to hit, I'll show the world whether I'm a good hitter or not."

As it developed, Aaron didn't offer at all the only pitch considered a good one that next day. Still, he extended a personal

New Baseball League Set for 1975

By George Solomon

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP)—The world woke up this morning to orange baseballs and a proposed new baseball league of 33 teams in four divisions.

At a press conference here yesterday, Washington public relations man Sean Morton Downey announced the formation of the league, and said that teams for 1975 already are set for Washington, Birmingham, Memphis, Jersey City, Columbus, Tampa-St. Petersburg and Mexico City. Downey, the WBA president, said that a schedule of between

73 and 84 games will begin in late January, 1975. He said that the league is anxious to be worldwide and would like to field teams from Japan, Venezuela, Mexico, Cuba, Taiwan and the Philippines. Other American cities under consideration include Seattle, New Orleans, Louisville, Portland, Denver, Charlotte and Phoenix.

Like the World Football League, which plucked Larry Conkin, Paul Warfield and Jim Kiick from the Miami Dolphins Sunday, the WBA promised to try aggressively to lure established major league stars. The league

would like to sign at least 160 major leaguers for 1975 and plans to hold its own draft.

"Generally speaking, a Johnny Bench or Pete Rose will have the same value to the WBA as Larry Conkin had to the WFL," Downey said. He said there will be no reserve clauses in WBA player contracts.

But the WBA will not attempt to compete against those cities with major league franchises. "There are so many sports-starved cities without major league baseball, it is not necessary to overlap," Downey said.

Downey said the entrance fee to join the WBA was "at least" \$150,000 and predicted that each team will need \$1.5 million in working capital for two years.

The WBA, with headquarters in Washington, is seeking to hire former Oakland A's manager Dick Williams as commissioner.

WBA rules innovations include the use of orange baseballs, five designated hitters per team, a designated runner, no warmup pitches from the pitching mound, 20-second time limit for pitchers, a walk on three balls and two runs for a runner stealing home after the fifth inning.

Downey, a founder of the American Basketball Association, discounted previous failures of other baseball leagues and said the WBA will thrive because its teams will have competitive and talented players. He said 70 major league baseball players, some very competitive and talented, already have contacted the WBA.

Soviet Union Confident on Bid To Hold 1980 Olympic Games

MOSCOW, April 4 (Reuters)—Soviet officials believe they have a solid claim to hold the 1980 Olympic Games here and are confident they can make it a memorable event.

A 30-man ministerial committee already has been formed to deal with problems likely to arise from an influx of between one and two million tourists if the games are in Moscow.

Plans are being made to reconstruct and modernize existing sports facilities and ground is being cleared for a new tourist hotel complex in the east of the city.

Moscow's sole rival for the 1980 games is Los Angeles. Both cities made unsuccessful bids in 1970, when the 1976 games were awarded to Montreal. The Interna-

tional Olympic Committee will decide in Vienna in October where the 1980 games will be held.

Sports officials here say that Olympic tradition calls for a switch from one continent to another and, after Montreal, the games should be in Europe.

They also cite other important reasons. "The Soviet Union has participated since 1896 in the Olympic movement and has won more Olympic medals than any other country," says Aider Valakhmetov, spokesman for the Soviet Sports Committee.

The Soviet Union has collected a record 249 gold medals since its debut at the Olympics and today the country spends more on encouraging sport than any other state in the world.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Boston Takes Lead in NBA Playoff

BOSTON, April 4 (UPI)—The Boston Celtics, powered by veteran John Havlicek's all-around performance, defeated the Buffalo Braves, 120-107, to take a 2-1 lead in the Eastern Division playoffs. Havlicek was devastating throughout, with 12 rebounds, eight assists, and superb defensive play in addition to scoring 43 points. Center Dave Cowens contributed 23 points and team minutes. Don Chaney and Paul Silas 18 and 12, respectively.

Buffalo, in the NBA playoffs for the first time, got another strong performance from the league's top scorer, Bob McAdoo who finished with 38 points.

With eight points from McAdoo just before halftime and ten foldovers from forward Jim McMillan at the start of the third period, Buffalo narrowed the gap to nine points then but could do no better.

The fourth game in the best-of-seven series will be played Saturday afternoon.

of the boards, took a 2-1 lead in the best-of-seven semifinal series in the ABA's West Division.

Both benches moved toward center court in the second quarter after Indiana's George McGinnis took an elbow from Spurs reserve Cober Delrick, who was charged with a foul.

McGinnis, who led the Pacers with 25 points, later rained out the Spurs' George Karl and put

him out of the game momentarily.

Conquistadors 97, Stars 96

At San Diego, the Conquistadors broke a six-game playoff jinx against Utah with a 97-96 victory over the Stars in the third of their best-of-seven Western Division ABA playoff series.

The loss dropped Utah's edge to 2-1, with both teams playing again tonight and returning to Utah on Saturday.



TRIBUTE—Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn gives trophy to Hank Aaron after homer.

ABA Playoffs

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 4 (AP)—Rookie-of-the-year Scott Nester tossed in 57 points last night and the San Antonio Spurs whipped the Indiana Pacers, 115-96, in a bone-jarring American Basketball Association playoff game.

The Spurs, using a half-court pressing defense and domination

ABA Playoffs

Wednesday's Games: San Antonio 115, Indiana 96. Nester 57, Givens 25, McGinnis 25, Brown 15, Kester 10. San Antonio leads best-of-7 series, 2-1. San Diego 97, Utah 96. Lamar 22, Johnson 19, Wise 20, Boone 20. Utah leads series, 2-1.

NBA Playoffs

Wednesday's Games: Boston 120, Buffalo 107. Havlicek 43, Cowens 23, McAdoo 38. Boston leads best-of-7 series, 2-1.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games: New York Rangers 5, Detroit 2. Gilbert 2, Bette 1. Chicago 4, Boston 2. Martin 2, Gagnon 1, Jarek 1, Bouchard 1, Frip 1, Edstrom 1. Toronto 3, Montreal 2. McKeown 1, Dwyer 1, Monahan 1, Elton 1, Hammarstrom 1. St. Louis 2, Los Angeles 1. Goring 1, Wilson 1, Kozak 1, Lettis 1, Gaudin 1, Garraway 1, Gaudin 1, Tardieu 1, Ouellet 1, Boudrias 1, Verreault 1, Givens 1.

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games: Edmonton 4, Winnipeg 4. Gilmour 4, Fairbrother 3, Baird 3, Smith 3, Hull 3, Macgregor 3, Johnson 3. Minnesota 3, Vancouver 2. Smith 1, Wilson 2, Antonovich 1, Morrison 4, Carls 1. Houston 3, Chicago 1. Black 3, Hughes 2, Morris 1.

Oxford, Cambridge in Thames Ritual Tomorrow

LONDON, April 4 (Reuters)—One of the oldest rituals in British sports, the annual university boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, will be conducted for the 120th time on the River Thames here Saturday.

Until about a decade ago, the boat race could be guaranteed to arouse passions throughout Britain and among expatriates throughout the world. Citizens who had probably never set eyes on the country's two most prestigious universities would rally to the colors of Oxford (dark blue) or Cambridge (light blue).

But times change and the

modern Briton, no longer attracted by the "Oxbridge" mystique, retains only a slight interest in what was once called the best free show in London.

A string of Cambridge victories during the past six years also has probably contributed to the decline in the event's popularity—an event which has thrived on the unpredictable.

The boat race has produced some notable upsets—sometimes literally, as in 1912, when conditions were so choppy that both crews sank; and in 1951, when

a rerun was needed after the Oxford eight submerged soon after the start.

Ironically, for an English institution which began in 1829, overseas overmen have provided some of the most outstanding talent.

As the Henley Royal Regatta and the Wimbledon Tennis Championships have lured top-class sportsmen, the boat race, to a lesser extent, has attracted overseas stars.

Easily the best oarsman on either crew this year is Amer-

ican Olympic stroke Dave Sawyer, the Oxford Boat Club president.

When the two crews set out over the traditional four-mile, 374-yard course from Putney to Mortlake, all eyes will be on Sawyer. Many see the tall, powerful American as the man strong enough to put a stop to the Cambridge winning streak.

Sawyer, from Chicago, is trying to erase the memory of last year's race, in which he was a member of the crew beaten by 13 lengths.

FINAL 1973 MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

NATIONAL EASTERN DIVISION					AMERICAN WESTERN DIVISION				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	82	79	.509		Oakland	94	68	.580	
Baltimore	81	80	.503	1 1/2	Kansas City	88	74	.543	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	80	82	.494	2 1/2	Minnesota	81	81	.500	1 1/2
Montreal	79	83	.488	3 1/2	California	79	83	.488	1 1/2
Cleveland	77	84	.478	4 1/2	White Sox	57	105	.352	3 1/2
Philadelphia	71	91	.438	11 1/2	Texas	57	105	.352	3 1/2

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Okker Loses in WCT Mix-Up

MUNICH, April 4 (UPI)—World Championship Tennis directors and West German officials eliminated Dutchman Tom Okker from the professional tournament today and reinstated Pierre Barthes after a mix-up that left a lot of bad feelings among the players.

WCT Director Dickie Dillen said that the Frenchman had been named winner of the first round singles against Okker by default—a reversal of the verdict announced last night.

Trailblazers by one set and 6-40 Okker marched off the court to the catcalls from 2,500 fans and protested that Barthes had arrived 25 minutes late. Officials accepted his protest and declared him winner.

"But overnight we realized the decision did not do justice to Barthes and we reversed it."

Zambia Boxer Dies

KITWE, Zambia, April 4 (Reuters)—Zambian middleweight champion Hugo Chansa, 21, died a few hours after being knocked out in the fifth round by Scotland's Don McMillan in a match here last night.

Roulette Blackjack
WIESBADEN
RESTAURANT-BAR

هكذا كان الأصل

Observer

The Media and Nixon

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—A powerful case exists against American television and news, but Richard Nixon and his men are forever getting it wrong. It is not that the media are hostile to presidents, and to Nixon more than most, but that they are such a part of the presidential system that they have distorted all our perceptions of what news is and what government is about.



Baker

Some years ago I was assigned to the White House for the Baltimore Sun and as a lean, untempered rookie went with President Eisenhower to vacation in the Western air. Vacationing was a big part of White House coverage in those days, and Eisenhower did it thoroughly. For five and six weeks at a time he did absolutely nothing that was remotely definable as news.

Each day, however, my more professional colleagues would unashamedly their typewriters, pound away for an hour or two and wire home stories. It was not a little disconcerting to a new boy when, after four or five days without having sent a word, I found the veterans joking about how long I could go on reporting nothing from the Rockies, and stay on the payroll.

The President, I quickly learned, is always news, whether he is involved in any news or not. So we all poured out reams of material daily. The President had eaten beef bacon and skim milk at breakfast, we told America. He had got up at 6:30 and fished.

It was worse than nonsense, of course, because it created a totally deceptive impression and by keeping the President constantly in the "news" for this drive was published and broadcast extensively throughout the country—it distorted the public's perception of government, leaving the notion that the President, like the planet Jupiter, is a force constantly in motion.

Nothing has changed signifi-

cantly since then in the appetite of both press and television for presidential "news." On any given evening the top "news" items on the network shows will concern the President. On a typical day The New York Times front page will display two or three stories from the White House. President Nixon has declared, or rejected, or challenged, or stated or flown, or worked on, or met with, or released, or issued, or signed, or smiled, or looked tense.

And how often it is news? Very rarely.

Such was President Nixon's recent flurry of television appearances in news conferences around the country. In the typical presidential news conference no news occurs. Is it staged because cameras are available and editors have space at hand from which they are always willing to clear the real, but dull, news about the nuts, bolts and boring percentages of points of real government for sure-fire hookbait about the President?

Typically, the stories produced by these pseudo-events deal heavily in how he looked, whether the audience was friendly and how well he performed under pressure. They are in the main exercises in the aggrandizement of puffing flattery.

Presidents since Eisenhower have probably been spoiled by media complacency and laziness. It is easy to report presidents, and it is hard and dull to report Congress, courts, city halls and zoning commissions. And so the media have conditioned us all to think of government, when we think of it at all, in easily simplified presidential terms.

The ease with which Nixon has exploited these lazy old media habits with his recent series of pseudo-events must make a logical mind wonder why he chose to do this. Is it because he is so deferential, so willing to be of service in the glorification of his office, where is the gain in the nagging quarrel with a handful of reporters, small voices in the storm, who occasionally have tried interposing themselves between him and the picture of glory they papers and networks were painting of his office?

Urban Critic Mumford Sees New Dark Age

By Jeffrey D. Alderman and Josh Fitzhugh

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—More than half a century of reflection has convinced Lewis Mumford that the world has entered a new Dark Age.

Hailed as a leader in both urban planning and ecology, Mumford has written more than 30 books and essays that have made him a force—if controversial—in American letters.

The energy crisis has given Mumford new grief for his mill. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he is a visiting lecturer, Mumford said that if man is to survive he must develop a new reliance on solar energy, green plants and manual work.

"I think the Dark Age is already here, only we don't know it," the 78-year-old Mumford said. He said the economists who doubt that we are heading for a depression "are talking through their hats."

A college professor without a college degree, he has been criticized for expounding on technical areas for which he lacks academic credentials. In reply he says that he "survived" and claims there's a need for thinkers like himself who put others' ideas together.

A native of New York City who now "reluctantly" goes back to Mumford has written such books as "The Culture of Cities," "The Urban Prospect," "The Pentagon of Power," and "The Myth of the Machine." His "City in History" won the National Book Award in 1962. In 1972, Mumford was awarded the National Medal for Literature. His first book, "The Story of Utopias," appeared in 1922.

Here are some of his answers during an interview:

Q: What about this energy crisis?

A: People who think it's a minor thing and should soon be over are living in a dreamland, really. The crisis is bound to get worse if we don't change our habits of life, because we're consuming too much energy. Not merely are we consuming too much energy, we're consuming our capital. We're living on the capital accumulations of a carboniferous age when our coal deposits, our fossil fuels were first produced. There's nothing left when they're gone. We have to understand this fundamental fact: that no economy can live on its capital.

Q: Will people now begin to change the way they live just because, say, 30 years from now some experts say we may run out?

A: It will probably be a shorter term than 30 years from now. It will affect everything. It's already affecting people's habits. And who knows whether the whole system may not go kaput in 30 years.

Q: Can you give any example of how people have already changed their habits because of the energy crisis?

A: Yes, they're beginning to. For example, there are now 80 million bicycle riders in the United States. The bicycle is an old invention, but it's only recently that it has taken on mass scale. Our whole mode of life has been disrupted by the car. Nobody travels fast in a car in a city.

Q: What effect is the crisis going to have on the cities?

A: First of all, I don't think anything is going to come easily. The changeover that is necessary in our mode of life will take as long as it did to begin the present mode of life. It's taken four centuries. I don't expect the changeover will go much faster, but there may be great breakdowns, great losses in the meanwhile.

As a matter of fact, people already notice it by the fact that they are leaving the cities in such numbers. People are moving out of the city to where they can do certain things by themselves. My neighbors—I live 100 miles north of New York—have begun to plant gardens. For the past 20 years they spent their time maintaining lawns, sometimes spending a whole day

on a kiddy car, with a power mowing machine. Now they are getting into planting their own vegetables.

I think the small community is going to come back into its own. We know, by plenty of evidence, which has piled up over a long period, that people enjoy living in small towns more than they enjoy living in big cities.

It will affect the suburbs; the commuter will come back to the cities. I think while this applies to the suburbs, it doesn't apply to the country town. Our life (in the country) has been made inconvenient. There wasn't enough gas for a time. But everybody suspected that this was a put-up job—that there was plenty of gas available.

Q: Are you convinced that the gas shortage was a put-up job?

A: I have no doubt about that. Look at their (oil companies') behavior. Absolutely irresponsible. No sense of public obligation at all. A big conglomerate is unassailable. Nobody is really in authority. The system is in authority.

Q: You think giant corporations should be moral entities? A: It has moral responsibilities which we have to impose on the corporations and see that they accept them.

Q: Then it's the government's responsibility?

A: Yes, provided it's a moral government. That's one of those questions that you have to keep pushing back. Our government is not a moral government and is irresponsible and has allowed the economy to go to pieces.

Q: Then it's not surprising that oil companies did what they did?

A: No, everybody was doing it. The system is what produces these results because the only values that count are power and profit. We are now in a very dangerous situation for a reason that very few people suspect. Until the beginning of this century, almost until 1940, four-fifths of the population of the world lived in villages or country towns on about the same level as the medieval village. Now only 15 percent of the population is necessary to produce our entire agricultural output. We have industrial farming. Industrial farming will cease to operate as soon as it becomes unprofitable. What are we going to do when the cutback begins on agricultural consumption? It's already happening in every family. People can't afford to buy the food that is being raised at the inflated prices being offered.

This is going to get worse, not better. It will get worse until we have more local food production. That brings me to the second solution. The first solution to the energy problem is to use solar energy on a vast scale, by plant growth. The second is to grow food wherever it's possible to grow food, not just where it's most profitable.

Q: So the answer to high-priced food is to grow it yourself?

A: No, then there's the third answer, you see: manual work. Doing more of the work that's done by machine by human beings. Instead of taking a car everywhere, we'll walk or ride a bicycle. This doesn't mean to say that we abandon machines. We abandon our dependence on machines.

Q: What should the government be doing about the energy crisis?

A: It can begin by saving where it has a wonderful opportunity to save. We're spending money on the wrong things. Enormous amounts of money on armaments. Enormous amounts on expanding of so-called scientific research. We are trying to find out if there is any life on Mars. We're spending enormous sums of money when people are dying from various causes and are living in disorderly lives. We live in a population that is becoming increasingly psychotic, violent, dangerous to their fellow men. These are our real problems, and we're trying to find out whether we can find a few germs on Mars.

Former U.S. Pilot PEOPLE: Makes Amends in Italy

A former U.S. military aviator who regrets the damage he caused during bombing missions in World War II is paying thousands of dollars to have a painting redone for a church in Alfonsine, Italy. But the pilot ordered painter Anacleto Margotti to keep his identity a secret.

"I don't want to be taken as one who is looking for publicity," Margotti, 73, quoted the ex-pilot as saying. Margotti said that the man said he was a businessman who often commutes between his hometown in Michigan and his European office in Paris. The painter gave his initials as L.F.

The painting, being done on wood, is a copy of the original fresco "Baptism of Jesus," and was done by Margotti in the parish church of Alfonsine, an agricultural town between Venice and Bologna. The town was heavily damaged by U.S. bombing in World War II and then razed by Nazi mines as German troops retreated northward.

The newly founded Brazilian Academy of Honor has voted to award U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger its first Order of the Laughing Hyena medal. The academy praised Kissinger for his ability to "keep his sense of humor in spite of formidable problems and apparently insurmountable obstacles."

King Starr told a British Broadcasting Corp. disc jockey Thursday, in a taped interview, that the Beatles would never get together again. Brian Matthews said that Starr wanted to quash any suggestion that the top group of the 1960s would be reformed.

At a Washington party in honor of Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, federal Judge John Sirica was asked how he felt about having recently made the best-dressed man list. "How do you make that list when you only have two suits?" he was asked. "They must be judging me by my robes," the judge replied.

"I just want people to be happy," said the woman, as she handed out dollar bills to passersby in Portland, Ore. "If they're happy, then I'll be happy too." The well-dressed woman, who, although she refused to give her name, said she was single and lived in Portland, gave away cash in front of a downtown building.



Judge Sirica

... robes or suits

Wednesday. Some people accepted the dollar bills and smiled. Others were skeptical. "What's the catch?" asked a stenographer. "Oh, what a shame that you should feel that way," the woman replied. "Who I am doesn't make any difference. It's making people happy that is important."

The search for a new Swiss anthem goes on. But organizers of the competition have already received 180 entries. Switzerland started the competition—the old anthem was sung to the tune of Britain's "God Save the Queen" as is, for that matter, America's.

U.S. actor Sidney Poitier says Kenya is a model multicultural society which white minority governments in Southern Africa would do well to imitate. The black star, in Nairobi to film "The Wilby Conspiracy" with British actor Michael Caine, told newsmen Wednesday that Kenya could become "the second Hollywood." The movie he is making deals with apartheid in South Africa.

Elvis Presley has turned down a million-dollar offer from an Australian promoter for two shows, according to the Daily Telegraph of Sydney. Bob Fitch, a spokesman for the promoter, got a "no thanks" from Presley's agents, who added, "We've never used a million bucks like this. We'll give you a ring."

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